The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Details of Operations to Friday.

A Stirring and Significant Address from Gen. Hooker.

The Operations Thus Far Brilliantly Successful.

The Enemy's Defences of no Service to Him.

The Choice of Flight, or a Battle on Ground of General Hooker's Choosing.

The Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps Complimented.

A Brisk Artillery Duel on Thursday Below Fredericksburgh.

LITTLE DAMAGE DONE ON OUR SIDE.

A LIST OF CASUALTIES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TWO MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURGH,
Thursday, April 30—11 o'clock A. M.

The following inspiring address is being read to the various troops, amid tremendous cheering and other demonstrations of delight:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., April 30, 1863.

It is with heartfelt satisfaction that the General Commanding announces to the army that the operations of the last three days have determined that our enemy must ingloriously fly, or come out from behind their defences and give us battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits him.

The operations of the Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps have been a series of splendid successes.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.

S. WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General.

I learn from Gen. SEDGWICK's quarters that this success of the corps consists in the fact of their having succeeded in getting in the rear of the enemy's works. Heaven grant that it may be so, and give to us a glorious victory. The steady rain which set in yesterday afternoon and continued all night, served to dampen our ardor to some extent; but this announcement of the success on the right has changed the aspect of affairs, and I never have witnessed such enthusiasm and *elan* as prevails at this moment. Scattering over the plain, in every direction, can be seen regiment after regiment, cheering vociferously, and tossing their hats in the air, while the bands discourse national airs.

Brig.-Gen. PRATT, Commander of the "Light Division," whose resignation was accepted several days since, but who remained to participate in the coming fray, took his departure this morning, having been summoned home by urgent business.

The following is his farewell address

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., April 30, 1863.

The General commanding the Light Division, announces to his troops that his connection with them has ceased. It is with the deepest regret that he parts with this command, and it is enhanced by the fact that the army is about to enter upon a brilliant campaign. Your experience, equipment, discipline and courage clearly indicate your future history, and he feels assured that no demand will ever be made upon your constancy, courage and patriotism, that will not be responded to. You were among the first troops in the field. The history of the Army of the Potomac is your history. You have participated in every battle save one in which this army has been engaged.

Your record is a proud one—your cause is just—it will succeed. I leave you only because circumstances render it imperative.

To that portion of the command whose term of service is about to expire, (Thirty-first New-York,) and with whom I have been more particularly identified from the commencement, I may be permitted to say a word.

Two years of active service in the field have made you *soldiers*—hence your services are most valuable to your country. I hope to see you as a regiment once again in the field, and shall take pride in watching your future course, as I have ever regarded you with pride and satisfaction in the past.

CALVIN E. PRATT, Brigadier-General.

Gen. PRATT left New-York as Colonel of the Thirty-first Regiment, in the month of June, 1861. He received a severe wound while gallantly leading his regiment forward, and was promoted to a Brigadiership on the 14th of September, 1862. Col. HIRAM BURNHAM, of the Sixth Maine, succeeds to the command of the division. Our skirmish line has advanced considerable distance this morning without opposition. The enemy's line, which last night rested along the Richmond Road, about half a mile from the Rappahannock, has, as far as I can judge from this side of the river, fallen back some distance. No firing has taken taken place as yet between the lines, though within rifle shot of each other.

Half-past Eleven O'Clock.—The balloon is just going up in the rear of Gen. ——'s quarters, which has attracted some of the soldiers, one of whom remarked: "That aint so big a thing as there is over on those heights." The clouds are breaking away, which will enable the balloon to make satisfactory observations. Rapid artillery firing has just opened on the extreme left. Owing to the mist we are not able to determine whether it is our own or the enemies.

The troops have had their shelter tents up since yesterday, which have protected them from the rain. The white tents of the enemy can be seen distinctly scattered along on the summit and side of the opposite range of hills. The smoke from their camp fires is also plainly visible, rising above the tops of the trees and floating away to the southward. The rebels have, thus far, maintained the same mysterious silence which characterized them during the hours preceding the battle in December. It may be their policy to reserve their fire until our forces are all across, and advanced to a point where they can open a cross fire upon them. Their heaviest guns at the last battle were located on the part of the hills immediately to the rear of Fredericksburgh. At the height of the engagement one 32-pounder opened a cross fire on our lines, but, wrote the London *Times* correspondent at the time, exploded on the third discharge. The trains have been kept running constantly on the Richmond road since we advanced here. Two engines with cars attached are just leaving from a point below as I write. It is the supposition that they are bringing up LONGSTREET's corps from below. The abandonment of the siege of Washington by this portion of the army was undoubtedly for the purpose of coöperating with the forces on the Rappahannock. A prisoner taken yesterday states that Gen. Stonewall JACKSON is in command—Gen. LEE being absent from some cause. This may or may not be true; as a general thing but little reliance can be placed upon the statements of rebel prisoners.

TWO MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURGH,
Thursday Evening, 9½ o'clock, April 30, 1863.

A severe artillery engagement has closed the operations of to-day on the left. In the afternoon casual shots were exchanged, when suddenly, at 5½ o'clock, a Whitworth gun threw a 12-pound shell with wonderful accuracy—it being planted four miles away, on the side of the crest opposite the river. Ten 10-pounders immediately followed, throwing their shell at our infantry, who were drawn up on the opposite bank of the Rappahannock. The force consisted mainly of regiments belonging to —— division, formerly commanded by Gen. ——. The first shell from the 10-pounders struck fairly in the gully where Gen. ——'s headquarters were located, but fortunately killed no one. The second fell directly into Co. K, Ninetieth Pennsylvania, seriously wounding six men. Their firing now became very rapid, and was replied to by Capt. TAFT's Parrots; Battery F, First Pennsylvania Reserve, Capt. RICKETS; Independent Pennsylvania Battery, Capt. THOMPSON and First New-Hampshire, Capt. EDGELL. The rebels had obtained their range at the former battle of Fredericksburgh, and threw shell from their 20-pound Parrots with the same accuracy which characterize the Whitworth. Our infantry were soon ordered to fall back for protection under the bank of the river, which they did quietly; the shell bursting all around them. About 6½ o'clock the firing became very hot on both sides, many of the rebel missiles ricocheting and struck in the vicinity of the —— Division Hospitals, located at the Fitzhue House, full two miles on this side, causing the ambulance to move, and many of the spectators to change their position. It was feared for a time that the Whitworth gun (a proof of British neutrality,) which annoyed us most would be turned upon the hospital, around which large crowds were congregated, but fortunately the rebels did not do so. The firing continued until 7½ o'clock, when it became too dark to distinguish objects, we throwing the last shell.

The following were the casualties on our side:

Lieut. A. C. Lindsey, Co. F, 136th Pennsylvania.
Capt. Bush, 13th Massachusetts—killed.
Lieut. Wm. Cordewell, Co. F, 13th Massachusetts, wounded in head—since dead.
George Beck, Co. K, 90th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Frank Fretchy, Co. K, 90th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Wm. G. Loyd, Co. K, 90th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Corp. S. Jackaway, Co. K, 90th Penn—wounded.
Samuel R. Miller, Co. K, 90th Penn—dying.
Thomas Critchet, Co. I, 13th Massachusetts.
John Duyer, Co. I, 104th New-York.
Corp. John Fay, Co. F, 13th Massachusetts.
Hugh Sterling, Co. F, 90th Pennsylvania.

Strange to relate, our batteries escaped unharmed through the terrific firing to which they were exposed. One Whitworth shell burst immediately under one of Capt. THOMSON's guns; another just missed the caisson in the rear.

Capt. RICKETS fired 49 shots; Capt. THOMSON fired 50; Capt. EDGELL fired 40, and Capt. TAFT about the same number.

For prudential reasons I omit to give the bore of these respective guns. Suffice it to say that they all fired with rapidity and accuracy.

It is believed by many that this attack by the enemy is to cover an evacuation to-night, owing to our success on the right. Firing is heard from that direction as I write. The air is mild and balmy to-night, and the troops in the best of spirits.

TWO MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURGH,
Friday Morning, May 1.

A heavy mist enshrouds us this morning, rendering it impossible to discover the position of the enemy. Yesterday afternoon they were extended in a long line of battle, on the identical ground occupied by them in December. With a glass they could be seen distinctly in the tree-tops and on the neighboring heights, watching our movements. No demonstrations have yet taken place, this morning.

D. W. J.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

AQUIA CREEK, Thursday, April 30.

On Monday night, our engineers made a selection for a point at which our pontoon bridges could be laid in safety, and the work of their construction was immediately commenced, and carried on without serious interruption. On Tuesday morning, two bridges were completed, and Gen. MEADE's army corps prepared to cross the river.

I am informed that the first regiment of the Union troops to cross the Rappahannock River on this occasion was the gallant 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Upon arriving on the south bank of the stream, they were at once deployed to the right and left through the wooded skirtings of farms to observe the movements of the enemy. In this advance the Colonel of the regiment received a second honorable wound, which it is said will not prove a serious one. Before night on Tuesday five pontoon bridges had been completed, and our entire army was crossing.

As our troops advanced, during yesterday, the rebels fell back, skirmishing with our advance guard. It was soon discovered that the enemy had withdrawn his main column from the line of the Rappahannock, and contrabands informed Gen. HOOKER positively, that there were no troops, in great force, anywhere in our front, for a distance of twenty miles south.

Falling back through the vale of the Matapony, the enemy destroyed the bridges over this stream and its tributaries, but did not appear disposed to dispute our continued advance very stoutly. During yesterday a large number of prisoners were captured, but they consist, for the most part, of men who could not keep up with their fellows in their retreat, and dropped along the roads and by-paths from sheer weakness.

I learn that Gen. HOOKER and staff crossed the river yesterday, and that to-day our troops are marching forward, driving the rebels back from every point as they proceed. There has been no heavy fighting yet, and no cannonade, except the firing of shells at the enemy occasionally, to discover his whereabouts.

Every one here seems delighted with the news from the advance, and predict a great and decisive victory for Gen. HOOKER and his excellent army. The Government officers are especially good-natured, and seem to think that the people will take this as another proof of the determination and ability of our rulers to push on rapidly toward Richmond.

It is reported that the City of Fredericksburgh was occupied yesterday with a strong garrison under the direction of Provost-Marshal-General PATRICK, and the railroad to Richmond is being rapidly repaired. It is also believed that Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, has been occupied by our troops, and will be used as a landing for stores.

It is not thought that Gen. HOOKER will advance much further south just at present. I will not say why, because it is unnecessary to allow the enemy to obtain any idea of our future movements. Communication with another corps of our army will be opened in a few days, when the real merits of the present grand movement will begin to develop themselves, and some discoveries may be made that will surprise the public considerably.

Thus far, fortune has certainly favored our arms in this movement. Our troops have been engaged in skirmishing all day, but no battle has taken place, and it is thought that our losses have been slight. We are entirely prepared for the enemy, and when the great battle is fought, we shall be the victors, especially if we are attacked by the enemy in the progress of our advance.

Gen. STONEMAN's light division has advanced to Culpepper. The railroad has been repaired, and Government trains are running to that point. The reports from this column are encouraging, and we hear nothing of the complaints of inefficiency in any particular, so common in other campaigns.

Some 1,500 rebels were captured yesterday, it is said, in the rifle pits beyond Fredericksburgh. About 300 have been sent to Washington for examination, as they desire to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 2.

Another detachment of prisoners have reached here. They number one hundred and forty-four, and include several commanding officers. Others are expected in the course of the day. The prisoners were all sent to the Old Capitol Prison. All of them were comfortably clothed, although their garments were coarse.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Our Forces Under Gen. Mulligan Defeated at Fairmount.

His Loss Said to be 250 Men Taken Prisoners.

The Rebel Force Believed to be 12,000 Strong.

WHEELING THE POINT AIMED AT.

Extensive Damage to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The latest information from Western Virginia, up to Friday afternoon, received through private sources, is, that the Union forces under Gen. MULLIGAN were repulsed near Fairmount, and that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge at that point was entirely destroyed by the rebels.

A large force of rebels now occupy Morgantown.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has suffered severely.

The bridge at Fairmount and Cheat River was blown up.

NEWS RECEIVED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 2.

Intelligence from Western Virginia has been received. All of Maj. SHEWALTER's command of the Sixth Virginia regiment—600 men and four pieces of artillery—arrived at Pittsburgh in a special train from Uniontown, *via* the Connellsville road, at 2 o'clock this morning. They left immediately for Wheeling by boats.

The military authorities seem convinced that Wheeling is the object of attack, and troops are being concentrated there.

The reports state that MULLIGAN lost 250 men taken prisoners, but escaped with his artillery.

The rebels at Fairmount are said to be 12,000 strong.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 2.

We are now able to report positively that the crisis with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is past. The Confederates have all left it, moving southward, and our military forces, in great strength, are following and endeavoring to intercept them.

The extent of the injury done to the road is now known. The line is intact, from the Monongahela River, three hundred miles distant, to Baltimore. The damage to the main stem is confined to the large iron bridge, one mile east of Fairmount, and to five unimportant bridges within thirty miles west of it. Three bridges on the Parkersburgh branch, within twenty miles of Grafton, were also destroyed. The track is uninjured, except at these bridges.

The telegraph lines are all fully restored and in use. The bridges will all be renewed within five days—temporarily, but effectively.

It is expected that all the regular passenger trains will be resumed on Monday next, and the freight trains also. The passengers and freight will possibly have to be transferred, for two or three days, at the Monongahela bridge. It is thought that the Parkersburgh line can be put in full order by Tuesday or Wednesday next.

FIGHT AT GREENLAND GAP.

The following dispatch was received on Tuesday from Gen. KELLEY by Lieut.-Col. CHESEBOROUGH, of Gen. SCHENCK's Staff:

GREENLAND GAP, HARDING CO., VA.,
Tuesday, April 28, 1863.

To Lieut.-Col. Cheseborough, A. A. G.:

The affair at this place on Saturday was one of the most gallant since the opening of the war. Greenland Gap is a pass through the Knobley Mountain only wide enough for the road and a small mountain stream. This gap was guarded by Capt. WALLACE, (Twenty-third Illinois,) with a detachment of Company G, Twenty-third Illinois regiment and a small detachment of Company H, Thirteenth Virginia infantry, Capt. SMITH, in all between seventy and eighty men.

Capt. WALLACE occupied a large church at west end of and near the mouth of the gap and Capt. SMITH held a log house about a hundred yards distant, both position commanding the gap. JONES was compelled to capture or dislodge the little band before he could pass. His troops made three gallant charges, but were each time repulsed with great loss especially of officers. The fight commenced at 5 P. M., and lasted till after dark. The rebels, availing themselves of the darkness, approached and fired the church, but the gallant Irish boys would not even then surrender till the burning roof fell in. The killed and wounded of the rebels outnumbered our whole force engaged. Five of the officers out of eight commanding the leading battalion which made the first charge were either killed or wounded. Among the latter, Col. DULANY, commanding. Capt. WALLACE and SMITH had only two men killed and four wounded. I counted to-day eighteen dead horses within musket range. I most earnestly request the Major-General commanding to apply to the Secretary of War to have every officer, non-commissioned officer and private engaged in the fight presented with a medal, in recognition of the gallantry displayed.

[Signed,] B. F. KELLEY, Brig.-Gen.

Gen. SCHENCK has promptly recommended the participants in this gallant defence to the special attention of the Secretary of War.

More about the Rebel Raid—Movements of Imboden.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, April 29.

Monday night, at a late hour, news reached here that a heavy force of rebel cavalry had occupied Morgantown, during the afternoon, and were believed to contemplate an advance on Wheeling. The intelligence was confined to a few, and while it occasioned great activity in some quarters, the city was comparatively quiet. The morning train, which came down from Washington, brought a confirmation of the news. Col. BOYERS, Deputy Marshal, who lives about two miles from Morgantown, had arrived there in the night. He reported that a cavalry force of 1,500 under IMBODEN had occupied Morgantown about 3 o'clock on the preceding afternoon. Their appearance was very sudden and unexpected. The Court, which was in session, had barely time to escape. Senator WILLEY got away. Col. BOYERS says their horses were very much jaded. It seems pretty certain that this force is the one, in part at least, that was at Oakland the day preceding, they having come across by Kingwood. They burned the bridge over Yough River, about a mile west of Oakland, also the station at Cranberry Summit.

Col. BOYERS had gone to Washington, under belief that he could telegraph from there, but upon finding himself mistaken in this, he proceeded at once to Pittsburgh to try to procure arms and aid.

Early in the day, yesterday, it was reported that the force at Morgantown had advanced to Waynesburgh, Penn., which is nearly equi-distant from Morgantown and this city. This looked like an advance on Wheeling. Not long after, communication was lost with Fairmount, and it was believed that place had fallen into rebel hands.

In the afternoon communication was again opened with Grafton. About two o'clock it was represented that the rebels, instead of going to Waynesburgh, had moved up from Morgantown and were approaching Fairmont; that a company of militia had been sent thither from Mannington, and that a part of MULLIGAN's force was moving in the same direction. Dispatches were received, stating that two or three bridges had been burned near Mannington by guerrillas from the surrounding country. Later in the evening communication was had with MULLIGAN at Grafton and WILKINSON at Clarksburgh. Col. WILKINSON expressed a good deal of incredulity at the news from this point.

Col. MULLIGAN said his position at Grafton was secure, and that he had sent force sufficient to make Fairmont safe, although it was threatened. Doubts were felt as to the genuineness of these dispatches, and some were inclined to believe that the rebels had possession of the line and were answering.

Late in the evening a lot of engines which had been lying at Cameron came in. Some of the citizens who came on them reported a great deal of excitement there, occasioned chiefly by reports from this city that the enemy were at Waynesburgh. They reported, however, that a bridge was burned this side of Burton, where a few cavalry were seen, about 20 miles east of Cameron.

Still later a dispatch was received from Pittsburgh, stating that a force of rebel cavalry had come into Uniontown, Fayette County, where they were tearing up the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road. This is presumed to be the force from Morgantown, and, if true, it is difficult to reconcile it with the statement that Fairmont is threatened by the same force, as the two places are not very near together.

The indications at a late hour last night were that there was a good deal more scare than danger about the situation of affairs at Grafton and Fairmont. The operators at these two places got scared and packed up and left. That was why no communication could be had with those points—but the cause not being understood here it occasioned a good deal of anxiety. At 9 o'clock last night the operators here were conversing with these points. The fine bridge over the Monongahela was untouched. The bridges burned between here and Grafton are not important, and can soon be repaired.

We shall not be surprised if it turns out that there has been a good deal of unnecessary alarm.

STILL LATER.

At 10 o'clock a dispatch from Grafton announced that at 2 o'clock P. M. a rebel force estimated at 4,000 suddenly appeared at Newburgh, a station 13 miles east of Grafton, burnt the fine company shops there, and came down to Independence, a mile below, destroyed the bridge there over Three Forks, and disappeared in the direction of Morgantown. Whither they were really going was a matter of conjecture.

MOVEMENTS ON THE MONONGAHELA.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, April 30.

The remainder of the cavalry scout which went out in the direction of Waynesburgh on Monday returned last evening. Three of their number proceeded to Poplar Spring, within four miles of Waynesburgh, when, learning that the rebels had not been there, they went over to Cameron, and returned thence to the city. From intelligent parties at Poplar Spring, they learned something of the capture of Morgantown, and the subsequent movements of the enemy. They were told that about four companies of militia were at Morgantown when the enemy came in, and undertook to defend the place. They took refuge in houses and fired from them, but the rebels shelled them out, and set the houses on fire, and they were then gobbled up. Seven of them were killed. The rest were taken off in the direction of Dixie, as prisoners. The estimate of the force put it at four thousand, which is without doubt a great exaggeration.

The rebels proceeded from Morgantown to Uniontown, where they committed some depredations and returned by way of Blacksville towards Fairmont, passing within thirteen miles of Waynesburgh. There was a good deal of alarm at Waynesburgh, and the cashier of the bank there destroyed $60,000 of the bank's issue, for fear of its falling into their hands.

This, in view of the fact that the rebels now occupy Fairmont, gives us a tolerably intelligent idea of the movements of this force.

It is claimed that they have artillery, but if so it must be very light to be moved with such facility.

AN IMPORTANT BRIDGE DESTROYED.

About 11 o'clock last night, we learned from official sources that dispatches had been received, announcing that the rebels at Fairmont had attacked Col. MULLIGAN's forces, which, together with 17 companies of militia, were guarding the splendid iron bridge across the Monongahela, a mile east of that place, had beaten them off and destroyed the bridge. It was also believed they had captured the artillery which Col. MULLIGAN had planted to defend it.

THE NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA RAILROAD THREATENED.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, dispatches were received by the authorities here, from Col. WILKINSON, at Clarksburgh, stating that a force of guerrillas (infantry) were approaching Weston from the direction of Sutton. They were led by WM. L. JACKSON, formerly a Judge at Parkersburgh. There was another force west of there, said to be under command of IMBODEN. [Query: How can IMBODEN be in so many places, at such great distances apart, at the same time?] Col. WILKINSON was of opinion that these forces were heading toward West Union, the capital of Doddridge County, with a view of destroying the railroad bridge there, over the Middle Island River. If they succeeded in this, he thought they might then drift down in the direction of Clarksburgh.

FROM HAVANA.

Later Intelligence from Mexico.

French Confessions of Bloody Work at Puebla.

MOVEMENTS OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

HAVANA, Monday, April 27.

The reports which I sent you in my last letter, in regard to affairs in the Mexican Republic, have not been confirmed by the French steamer *Louisiana*, which arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 22d inst.

The *Prensa*, of this city, published on the 22th inst. the following:

"We have just received a telegraphic dispatch by way of Puerto Principe, dated the 24th inst., at 9:55 P. M., in which we are told the *Louisiana* has arrived from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 16th inst. The battle at Puebla was becoming very bloody, and the losses on both sides were heavy."

The rebel steamer *Nita* left on the 25th inst., but returned on the 26th.

The English steamer *Labuan*, from Matamoras for Liverpool, with cotton, put in here on the 24th inst., for provisions.

12. M.—A rebel steamer is just coming in. She is supposed to be the *Eugenia*, loaded with cotton.

THE LOSS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

ST. JOHN, N. F., April 30, *via* PORT HOOD, May 2.

The following is the Purser's list of the cabin passengers lost on the *Anglo-Saxon*:

Capt. Stoddert,	Miss Arkwright,
Miss Malley,	Alice Wilson,
Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Pemberton,
Mr. Scott,	Mr. Mills,
Mr. Haughton,	Mr. Rogers,
Mr. Christian and child,	Mr. James and child,

Lieut. Clark, and two persons unknown.

It is reported from Cape Race that twenty-five bodies have been recovered and buried.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster—Forty Persons Killed—Twenty Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 1.

The small steamer *Ada Hancock*, employed in carrying passengers from the wharf at San Pedro to the steamer *Senator*, which anchors in deep water, five miles from the landing, exploded her boiler on the 27th of April, killing forty out of sixty passengers and wounding all the balance, with the exception of seven.

Among the killed are the following; Capt. Seelay, Wm. T. B. Sanford, Fred. Keerlin, a son of the late Albert Sidney Johnston, Dr. H. M. Myles, Wm. P. Ritchie, Hiram Kimball, the Mormon missionary; Capt. Joseph Bryant.

The markets generally are dull. There is a speculative movement in bagging, and the concentration of the stock has caused an advance of 20 per cent.

Atlantic Currency Exchange is at the rate of 33 to 40 per cent. premium for gold, on New-York.

Sterling Exchange is unchanged.

Legal Tender Notes sell at 64@66.

Special despatch to the Merchants' Exchange and News Room.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 2.

The steamship *Constitution*, Capt. WATKINS, sailed this forenoon at ten o'clock for Panama. She takes 700 passengers and $730,000 in treasure for England, and 250,000 for New-York.

[The above dispatch came through in one hour.]

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREOLE.

The Reported Successes of Gen. Banks Confirmed.

Washington and Opelousas in His Possession.

Capitulation of the Rebel Fortifications at Butte la Rose.

The steamer *Creole* has arrived here with New-Orleans dates of the 23d and Havana of the 27th of April.

There is no later news from Gen. BANKS, except that on the 21st of April he occupied Opelousas and Washington, and that the column was resting for the day at the latter place.

The want of horses for cavalry was being supplied from the country round about. Seven hundred horses had been brought into Opelousas.

The brig *St. Mary*, at New-Orleans, reports, "April 8, off Passa l'Outre, was followed into shoal water by a schooner having the appearance of, and supposed to be a pilot-boat, and got ashore. The schooner then kept away."

A correspondent of the *Era*, writing from Brashear City under date of the 20th of April, states that the plantations in the neighborhood of Bayou Lafourche were all submerged. The levee had broken down near Thibodeauxville, and the water was rushing furiously over the whole vicinity. The flood was doing great damage at the railroad. It was fast undermining the sluice-ways, walls and the stringers, flowing over the track, rendering it dangerous for trains to travel over it.

The same correspondent states that the Confederate fort at Butte a la Rose, on the Atchafalaya, sixty miles north of Brashear City, capitulated on the morning of the 20th of April.

A Crevasse—The Capture of Butte a la Rose.

Correspondence of the Era.

BRASHEAR CITY, April 20, 1863.

Yesterday I returned once more to this military depot, which circumstances have rendered quite important.

As the regular passenger train crossed Bayou Lafourche, I noticed that the neighboring farm-yards were all afloat. Upon inquiry I found that the levee had broken down near Thibodauxville, and a great flood of water from this high banked bayou was rushing furiously over the whole vicinity. In some instances the water had reached the lower floors of the houses, and hens and pigs were swimming wildly about, while small boys perched on planks and logs were paddling around to collect the scattering property. At the railroad the flood was doing great damage. It was fast undermining the sluice-ways, walls, and the stringers, flowing over the track, rendering great caution necessary in passing the trains over it. It may interrupt the trains for a day or two.

Still the ball is moving. Every day brings tidings of a new victory by our advancing hosts. The rebels are giving up all hope of holding this portion of the State, so that each contest with them results in easy triumph. The capitulation of the rebel fort at Butte a la Rose, or Rosy Hill, this morning, is a fair proof of the last remark. This place is on the Atchafalaya river, sixty miles north of Brashear City, and commanding the river. It is now almost an island, a wet swamp lying where the river does not surround it. Even the inside of the fort has a flooring of thick mud. The prisoners taken there were really delighted to leave what one of them termed the "last hole of hell." The same person remarked that we captured about four thousand musquitoes to every square inch when we took the place, besides an indefinite quantity of fleas and mud. A man died there recently by the measles, the Surgeon said, but the men swear that it was by musquito bites. At a late hour in the forenoon, the gunboats *Clifton*, *Calhoun*, *Arizona* and *Estrella* reached this place. Coming within range, a shot was fired at the boats from the fort. The boats replied, and after one more shot had been fired from the *Mary T.*, lying near by, and another from the fort, down went the banner of stars and bars that had floated over the enemy's works. The *Mary T.* at once steamed off, pursued by the *Clifton* and *Arizona*. From the other boats a landing was made, and the fort was at once surrendered.

By taking this place we secured over a hundred rounds of artillery ammunition, several hundred pounds of powder, a number of small arms, one 32-pound cannon, and one 24-pounder, and 56 prisoners.

Opelousas and Washington Occupied.

From the Picayune, April 23.

We understand advices have been received in this City, dated at Opelousas, Tuesday, that Gen. BANKS, on that day, occupied Opelousas and Washington, and that the column was resting for the day at the latter place.

It is stated that the want felt by the advancing column for an increase of the cavalry force has been supplied from the region round about; and that as many as seven hundred horses had been brought into Opelousas.

The Result of Gen. Banks' Operations.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has a long review of Gen. BANKS' operations in the Teche Country, which concludes thus:

"The force of the Confederates is not certainly ascertained. Gen. TAYLOR is known to have been in command, with at least three brigades, among them those of Gens. SIBLEY and MORTON. They were known to have had reserves at New-Iberia and at St. Martinsville and Opelousas. Yet they do not appear to have been thrown forward to the assistance of their main body. It has been said that Gen. MAGRUDER was marching from Texas upon New-Iberia with a large force, but they cannot have arrived, for the retreat was continued through that place in as hurried a manner as when it first commenced near Centreville. The Confederate force, with the reserves included, has been reported as high as 25,000 men, but this can hardly be the case under existing circumstances, for with that force they would certainly have at least attempted to hold the army of Gen. BANKS in check by a strong rear guard, until their main body could have reached a point where a stand could have been made.

As soon as the Federal army reached New-Iberia, a force was sent to take possession of the celebrated salt works. The possession of these alone is of great importance, and a severe blow to the Confederates, for they were the source that supplied, in a great measure, the want of that necessary article in this section of the country. How far Gen. BANKS will continue his advance remains to be seen. He was reported day before yesterday at Opelousas, having met with opposition only at Vermillionville. His march has been exceedingly rapid, and his blows have been struck with great vigor and well followed up. He has, in a campaign of one week, possessed himself of one of the richest countries in the whole South, a country that will yield an immense amount of produce, and an admirable one for keeping his army during the warm months of the coming Summer. To dispossess him will require greatly augmented forces and vastly superior Generalship to what the Confederates have recently had in that country; for at New-Iberia it is but a short distance from the sea-marsh on one side to the bayous on the other. Thus are both his flanks protected, and he can intrench and fortify in a manner to effectually resist a greatly superior force that may be brought against him.

It is also said that Bute la Rose has fallen before the Federal advance. This is very possible, for a panic once created in an army, and there is no telling where it is to stop. Gibraltars sometimes fall through this cause, when a handful of determined men could have held them against an army of thousands. The influence of this short campaign of Gen. BANKS will be felt far and wide; it will be most cheering to the people of the North, and directly the opposite, of course, to the people of the South; and if the operations, commenced so vigorously, are followed up in the same manner, they will be of more importance than any attempted during the present war. It is undoubtedly a heavy blow against Port Hudson—heavier, indeed, than if it had been struck directly against that strongly fortified position, for it is aimed at the great depot of supplies;—cut these off and there is no telling what the result will be. With Admiral FARRAGUT at the mouth of Red River, and a powerful army in Western Louisiana, the great highway to Texas is closed, and will remain so long as they have the ability to maintain their positions. To sum up the entire affair, it is safe to say that it has been a most disastrous ten days for the Confederates in this section of the country, and most fortunate for the forces of the United States.

The events of the next month in this State will be most interesting as well as exciting, for it will be determined in that time which party is to hold possession of this State during the next few months. That part now in possession of the United States forces gives them almost the entire control of the Louisiana seaboard, there is nothing left of it worth having, and an army at New-Iberia is as near its base of supplies as if it were at New-Orleans.

"Such a brief outline of what has been accomplished in a few days' time by activity and energy. The navy has also done its share and accomplished the destruction of vessels that might have made an entire change in the present aspect of affairs, and turned a great victory into a most disastrous defeat. It has been a movement the success or defeat of which hung upon a chance, this time the chance was with the forces of the United States, and they have followed up the advantage gained in a manner that reflects upon them the highest credit an army or navy can obtain.

Capture of the Steamer Fox by the Rebels.

ANOTHER STORY—TREACHERY OF THE CAPTAIN.

From the New-Orleans Era, April 20.

About a week ago, the towboat *Fox*, Capt. WALKER, was sent by Capt. SHIPLEY down to the Southwest Pass with orders to assist the steamship *Fulton* off the bar. It has since transpired that the Captain, instead of going to Southwest Pass, as directed, went down to Pass-a-l'Outre, and the next we hear of him and his boat, they have been captured by a Capt. ANDERSON, who seems to have been conveniently near the Pass-a-l'Outre bar, with a small boat full of men. The circumstance looks very suspicious on the part of Capt. WALKER, and we have little doubt that he has been guilty of an act of treachery. It is thought there were a number of passengers on board the *Fox*.

The *Fox* was a very useful towboat, and was captured from the rebels some time last May, in one of the bayous near the Gulf. She was loaded with cotton at the time of her capture by our fleet, and it was thought she was preparing to run the blockade. She has been very serviceable in towing ships to and from the bar since she was taken, but has latterly been in the employ of the Government.

This WALKER was Captain of the *Lewis Whiteman* at the time of the collision, and was subsequently brought before the Military Commission to answer some very grave charges in connection with that disaster. The trial was interrupted by a change in the officers of this Department. WALKER was released on bail, and finally intrusted with the command of the *Fox*. He has not disappointed any one who knew him by taking the steamer into Mobile.

In a subsequent issue the *Era* says:

"WALKER stood before this community charged with an enormous crime—that of wilfully sinking the *Lewis Whiteman*, with a large number of our dead and wounded from the battle-field of Baton Rouge on board. Instead of being kept in confinement until he could be convicted or acquitted, we find him out on bail, and soon in command of a boat in the Government employ. Of course he acted according to his treacherous impulses, and betrayed the trust.

"They are competent steamboat-men, of known loyalty, who might, we presume, be employed to command river steamers, without taking such men. And while we are on this subject, we may as well allude to another little matter of a similar nature. In our correspondence from Brashear City, published on the 19th, it is said that after the capture of the steamer *Cornie*, the engineer, THOMAS HARKINS, and the pilot, CHARLES SIMMONS, still retained their situations on board. These two men are represented to us to be notorious and original secessionists, and if they are kept in their responsible positions on the *Cornie*, we shall expect shortly to hear that she has been either blown up or smashed up by coming in collision with another boat or a snag. It is possible that these officers on the *Cornie* have been superseded by others of known loyalty before this; but, if not, they should be, and that at once."

An Exciting Scene in the Varieties Theatre.

From the Picayune April 23.

Last night was the occasion of a complimentary benefit to Mr. GEORGE RYER, one of the leading actors of the company. The play announced was "Richelieu," and there was a very fair house. The dress circle and parquette were filled, and the galleries presented nearly the usual audience. The first act, which, by the way, was played very well, terminated with the fall of the drop scene, when, as if by a concerted movement, from various parts of the house loud cries were raised for "Hail Columbia." These cries, at first imperfectly understood by the majority of the audience, who supposed that the beneficiary was called to appear before the curtain, became sufficiently evident when the call was more distinctly made—"Play Hail Columbia."

The orchestra had not yet appeared, and, the noise and confusion increasing, several ladies and those accompanying them left, or attempted to leave the house. A person then stood up in the parquette and stated generally that the citizens had liberally patronized the theatre during the season, and they had a right to call for the national airs. The manager then appeared on the stage, and we understood Mr. BAKER to say that he could not comply with the request of those who called for "Hail Columbia," from the fact that not four weeks since he had been instructed not to play national or airs having a political tendency. "It's a lie," was shouted out in various parts of the house. Mr. IVES, who holds a position in the acting Mayor's office, and who was in one of the private boxes, stepped upon the stage and apparently corroborated the statement of Mr. BAKER. In the almost indescribable din and confusion, his answers to one or two questions from the house were clearly discernible. Thus: "Do you mean to say that the military authorities will not allow the national airs to be played in this theatre?" Mr. IVES: "I do." "As a representative of the acting Mayor," (who is absent from the city,) "do you say that you will not allow 'Hail Columbia' to be played by the orchestra?" "I will not."

More confusion—one man "put out" amidst much screaming of ladies, and loud calls for the air. Messrs. BAKER, IVES and BOWERS in vain attempted to say something to the audience, and finally the manager seemed to signify to the leader of the orchestra that the air might be played.

At all events it was played. The house, much thinned by absentees, subsided to comparative quiet, and the play proceeded and was finished, we believe, without further demonstration or interruption.

Prisoners Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

From the Era, April 23.

We shall publish on Friday morning, 24th inst., a list of such of the prisoners of Louisiana regiments, captured mostly in Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana, and confined in the Gratiot-street prison, at St. Louis, as have been released on taking the oath of renunciation and allegiance. The men who have thus thrown off the yoke of JEFF. DAVIS & Co., and gone back to their proper allegiance, are mainly from the Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first regiments. These regiments were largely recruited in this city.

Killed.

From the Picayune, April 22.

We learn that Col. JAMES REILY was killed on the second day of the battle on the Teche. He was the senior Colonel, and in command of SIBLEY's brigade; was a brother-in-law to Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, of Camp Chase, Ohio, and by marriage a nephew of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky—a gallant and brave officer. In his death the Confederates have suffered a great loss. His wife and daughter accompanied the troops from the commencement of the war to the time of his death, and have since retreated with the forces.

Chased by a Privateer.

From the Picayune, April 23.

Capt. DUNHAM, of the brig *St. Mary*, on the 16th March, off Tortugas, was spoken by brig *Emily Fisher*, from Fortune Island, W. I., bound to Boston with a cargo of salt, who reported having been chased and run ashore by a privateer on Inagua, and was compelled to throw overboard the cargo to get the vessel off.

Arrival of Gen. Ullman and His Brigade.

From the Era, April 22.

Gen. ULLMAN, having completed the preliminary organization of his brigade, left New-York on the 10th, in the steamer *Matanzas*, with the officers of his command, and arrived here on Monday.

Custom-House Regulations.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-ORLEANS, April 23, 1863.

The permits heretofore granted to parties having business with the internal trade of the State have, in many instances, been so greatly abused by the trader, sutler and military subordinates, that I have determined to refuse all applicants who do not comply with the following rules:

First—All requests for permits must be made in writing, inclosed in an envelop, giving the name of the shipper and consignee, with the precise destination.

Second—No sutler's request will be recognized unless indorsed by the commanding officer of his station, and that indorsement made upon the face of the order or memorandum of articles required.

It is my desire that the system of blackmail and monopoly of business by sutlers and their associates, which are so prevalent, should be abolished.

CUTHBERT BULLITT,
Special Agent of the Treasury Department
and Acting Collector of Customs.

Sailing of the Jura.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, May 2.

The steamship *Jura* sailed at 4 o'clock for St. John, Londonderry and Liverpool.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Testimony of Gen. McClellan Before the War Committee.

The Peninsular Campaign and its Failure.

THE DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON.

The Battle of Antietam, and How it was Fought.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan sworn and examined.

By Mr. Gooch—

Question—Will you give to the Committee a concise account of your administration of the Army of the Potomac, including its organization; the battle of Ball's Bluff; the obstruction of the Potomac by the batteries of the enemy; the long period of inaction of the army; the proposed movements, if any, prior to March, 1862; the Peninsular campaign, including the withdrawal of the army from the James River; the action of your command in connection with the Army of Virginia; the defences of Washington; the Maryland campaign; and other subsequent events while the army was under your command? First, the organization of the army.

Answer—After the battle of Rich Mountain and Carrick's Ford, at Beverly, in Western Virginia, I received an order to turn over my command to Gen. Rosecrans, and report to Washinton at once. I was then engaged in preparing to move a column to the Kanawha, hoping to capture Wise and Floyd and their troops. I reached Washington on the 26th of July, 1861. I was placed in command of the Division of the Potomac, made up of the Department of Washington and Northeastern Virginia, including all the troops on both sides of the Potomac. I found a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. The defences of Washington were imperfect. There was nothing whatever on the Maryland side, and on the Virginia side merely some detached works controlling the principal roads. There was nothing to prevent the enemy occupying Arlington and other heights, from which they could have shelled the city. The three months' regiments were being rapidly mustered out of the service. There was nothing here which deserved the name of an army. The old regiments were not instructed, and were not placed in positions suitable for the defence of the city. My first effort was to reorganize the army and to construct a system of works which would enable a small number of troops to hold the Capital. When I reached here the Capital was really in danger. I think that if the enemy had advanced after the battle of Bull Run they might have taken Washington. During the Fall my efforts were directed entirely towards the organization of the army; my general object being to place Washington in a perfectly safe condition, and to organize an army which might operate on any line of operations, leaving Washington entirely secure.—(See Ball's Bluff testimony.)

OBSTRUCTION OF THE POTOMAC.

Q.—I will now call your attention to the next point in the general question—the obstruction of the Potomac River by the enemy during the Fall of 1861 and the following Winter. What efforts were made, if any, to prevent the obstructions, or to remove the obstructions after they were made?

A.—In my judgment there were only two methods of counteracting the efforts of the enemy in that direction. First, by the employment of a strong naval force on the Potomac. Second, by the actual occupation of the Virginia bank of the river by our troops. In August, 1861—I think before the 15th of the month—I wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, calling his attention to the necessity of a strong naval force on the Potomac. But the necessity for gunboats for blockading purposes was so great that the Navy Department was never able to place an adequate force on the river. I do not think that the army was in a condition to have occupied the Virginia bank of the river much before it actually moved from Washington. The question of attacking the rebel batteries on the Potomac was carefully examined, and the opinion ultimately formed was that it would required a general advance of the entire army. The idea of a direct attack upon the batteries from the water was abandoned in consequence of a report made by Gen. Barnard, then Chief-Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, who examined the points in question as carefully as circumstances permitted.

Q.—Was there any attempt at coöperation of the army and the navy for the purpose of relieving the river from those obstructions?

A.—There was no actual coöperation, for the reason that the navy never had an available force suitable for the purpose. I often discussed the matter with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and I think the *Monitor* was completed probably a week or ten days earlier than she would have otherwise been, because I had asked for her to be used on the Potomac. I did all that I could to secure the coöperation of the navy in acting upon the rebel batteries upon the Potomac.

Q.—Was there not a time agreed upon when the navy should furnish certain vessels, and the army a certain force of men, in order to attack these batteries?

A.—I do not think that any final and specific arrangement was made. My impression is, that while the matter was under discussion, before it had been finally agreed upon, those batteries were abandoned by the rebels. I know that it was talked of, but I do not think it had assumed a final shape.

Q.—Was there not an attempt at coöperation between the army and navy to take possession of Matthias' Point before it had been occupied by the rebels?

A.—Matthias' Point, I think, was never occupied by the rebels. I know we had parties there three or four times. From the time I reached Washington until I left it was never occupied by any rebel guns.

Q.—Then I will say Matthias' Point, or some other strategical point on the river. I do not remember the name of the point which has been referred to.

A.—I cannot think of anything else that can be alluded to by that question, except the design I have already referred to, of attacking some of those batteries at Freestone Point, which was abandoned in consequence of Gen. Barnard's report. That was when Gen. Hooker was at Budd's Ferry.

Q.—Matthias' Point is one of the most important points on the river, is it not?

A.—Yes; in this, that the channel is very narrow there, and approaches very near the point itself.

Q.—How do you explain the fact that the enemy never did occupy that point?

A.—It was too far from their main line. One of two things must have been necessary for them to have occupied that place. Either they must have intrenched themselves there very heavily, built a strong work that would protect itself, or to detach a large force for that purpose. I do not remember the distance now, but perhaps it is twenty-five miles from the nearest railway.

Q.—And that would have extended their lines some fifteen or twenty miles, as they then were?

A.—I should think from twenty to twenty-five miles. It would have unduly weakened their line.

Q.—Do you know at what time, or about what time it became apparent that the enemy intended to construct batteries along from Evansport up, say to Cockpit Point?

A.—I think they made their appearance there about the end of August. But I cannot be positive without referring back to papers. My impression is, that it was about the end of August that they first showed their hand there.

Q.—That is the narrowest part of the river, is it not, above Matthias' Point?

A.—The channel approaches the Virginia shore there more nearly than at any other point.

Q.—Did you not consider it of very great importance to prevent, or rid the river of, the obstructions, so that we might have the free navigation of the Potomac?

A.—I never regarded it as of vital importance, because we had full means of supplying ourselves without regard to the Potomac. I think the importance was more a moral one than a physical, if I may use that expression.

Q.—But with the Potomac blockaded we were dependent upon a single line of railroad almost wholly for supplies?

A.—Yes; but we never failed to get what we wanted. I think in a previous answer I gave my general idea about the blockade of the Potomac—that it was necessary to hold the other bank of the river in order to prevent the obstruction of the Potomac by the enemy.

THE ALLEGED INACTION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Q. I will now call your attention to the next point in the general question: the long period of inaction of the army from the time you took command down to the 1st of March, when the movement of the army commenced?

A. I think I have already stated, in answer to some previous question, the general condition of the troops in Washington and the defences of the city. That when I took command the defences were incomplete, and the army was not in a satisfactory condition, not organized and not efficient. I devoted my attention to the correction of those two points, viz.: the completion of the defences and the organization of the army. I do not think that the army was in a fit condition for offensive operations until the beginning of the year 1862. On the 1st of November I was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army, in place of Gen. Scott. I at once turned my attention to the movement of troops in the West, in connection with the proposed movements of the Army of the Potomac. I then thought that the condition of things in the West was such that we could assume the offensive without difficulty early in December. I sent Gen. Halleck to take command in Missouri, and then, as rapidly as possible, to move a column on Knoxville and Chattanooga, in order to gain possession of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and to aid the loyal men of Eastern Tennessee, Western North Carolina and South Carolina, and Northern Georgia. Gen. Halleck and Gen. Buell reported to me immediately after assuming their commands, that the condition of things was not satisfactory; that an immense amount of preparation had still to be made, not only for the organization of troops, but to supply the necessary material. I did my best to supply the existing defects, frequently urging upon Gen. Buell the necessity of a prompt movement upon Knoxville; always regarding that as of greater importance than the possession of Nashville—the possession of which I looked upon as the second operation to be undertaken in Tennessee. From the beginning, I had looked upon it as essential that we should gain possession of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in order to cut the railroad communication between the valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic slope before making a direct movement upon Richmond.

Q.—What did the Army of the Potomac number, approximately—say on the 1st of November, 1861?

A.—I cannot answer that question with any degree of accuracy without referring to papers; but I have a recollection that about the 1st of November, I stated, in a letter written to the Secretary of War, that after providing for the garrisons of Washington, Baltimore, &c., there were about 65,000 or 70,000 men available for active operations. That is a general recollection. I cannot answer the question decidedly.

Q.—Do you remember how many you allowed at that time for garrisoning the fortifications about Washington?

A.—I think from 30,000 to 35,000 men. The estimate of the Chief of Engineers and Artillery for the full garrisoning of Washington was a little less than 34,000 men, and I think that estimate had been made prior to the 1st of November. That number—I will call it 34,000—included the reserves, and provided for resistance against an attack on either bank of the river.

Q.—That would make the whole Army of the Potomac, with the exception of the troops at Baltimore, a little over 100,000 men on the 1st of November, would it not?

A.—Yes; I think it would.

Q.—Was it not much larger than that on the 1st of November?

A.—I recollect this letter to the Secretary of War, and my impression is that the number 65,000 or 70,000, or something like that, was stated as available for active operations. I cannot give a precise answer to that question without referring to the returns.

Q.—Do you know how much the army was increased after the 1st of November? I mean down to the time when you made your forward movement; or at the period prior to that time, when it was the largest.

A.—I do not remember the greatest strength of the army; but my recollection is pretty clear that I never had, after I left Washington, more than 107,000 men for duty. That was the largest return I had; I mean on the peninsula campaign. I think that after the battle of Antietam I had a larger number.

Q.—What did you estimate the number of the enemy opposing you here, including all in Eastern Virginia, except the force at Norfolk, during the month of November, 1861?

A.—I think the estimate formed at that time of the strength of the enemy was about 150,000.

Q.—Where were the enemy at that time—I mean the principal points?

A.—Their right was in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh. I think that at that time they had some small detachments as far down as Tappahannock. Their main force was in the vicinity of Manassas, their left extending to Leesburgh and Winchester.

Q.—I believe that, just prior to your movement at the end of February, 1862, there was an estimate made of the force of the enemy, was there not?

A.—Very probably; I do not now remember.

Q.—I am informed the estimate then was 60,000; can you tell me whether that was probably the estimate?

A.—I never regarded the force of the enemy so low as 60,000.

Q.—At the 1st of November, 1861, what was the discipline and organization of the Army of the Potomac? Was it not nearly as good as it was at any subsequent time?

A.—No; the armament was incomplete, and the discipline was by no means so good; it was by no means so effective an army, in my opinion.

Q.—At what period, in your opinion, was the Army of the Potomac the most effective?

A.—I think they improved in efficiency and discipline every day they remained here, and the army was decidedly better armed; and a better army and more efficient the day it left here, than it ever was before. One thing should be stated here, that during the last two or three months—I cannot pretend to fix the exact time—the armament of the troops was very materially improved. I am sure that, at the period you allude to, about the 1st of November, the armament was very incomplete, and very decided improvements were made after that time, which have materially changed results.

Q.—The weather continued good, did it not, during the Fall, and down to the 10th or 12th of January, 1862, and the roads good?

A.—I think not so late as that. I was taken ill before Christmas, and I recollect that the day I was last out was a terrible day; the roads were very bad. I was confined to my bed for three or four weeks. My impression is that the roads became bad in December, in the latter half of December.

Q.—During the months of November and December was it or not true that the army, men and officers, were expecting and desirous of active service?

A.—My recollection is pretty clear that the general officers, with whom I was most thrown in contact, still desired more time to prepare their troops. The majority of them did not regard the army as then prepared for offensive operations.

Q.—When the enemy were at Manassas and Centreville, from what points did they receive their supplies? Where was their principal base of supplies?

A.—They drew their supplies mainly by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad—that is, the troops who were near Centreville and Manassas. Those who were near Acquia drew their supplies by the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad.

Q.—And from what point or points?

A.—Those who were supplied by the Orange and Alexandria road drew them mainly, I think, from Manassas Junction. The others drew them from Fredericksburgh, or, rather, from a little station between Fredericksburgh and Acquia, where Holmes had his headquarters.

Q.—Did Richmond ever hold the same relation to them as Washington did to us for supplies?

A.—Everything passed through there, I think.

Q.—So that it was really the general base of supplies?

A.—In general terms, yes. Of course a great deal came from Staunton, by Gordonsville, that never passed through Richmond.

Q.—It was true, then, was it not, that when the enemy was at Centreville and Manassas, that portion of their force was some 100 or 120 miles from their principal base of supplies?

A.—Yes, I should think so.

Q.—Suppose you had operated against the enemy from Washington during the month of November, with how great a force do you think they could have opposed you?

A.—I think, with certainty, considerably over 100,000 men.

Q.—With a force greater than the force that you could have taken against them?

A.—I think so. That was my impression then, and my impressions at that time were certainly as correct as they are now.

Q.—Could you not, in November, or about that time, by moving forward, have threatened to destroy their communication with their base of supplies, and obliged them to come out from Centreville and Manassas and give battle, at least upon equal terms?

A.—I do not think that the Army of the Potomac was fit for such a movement in November. The only feasible plan for turning their position at Manassas would have been by crossing the Occoquan and moving on Brentsville, or some point to the southwest of that; and such a movement would have exposed our own communications with our lines of supplies, and a battle won in that vicinity would not, in my judgment, have produced decisive results. I do not think that the movement in question would have been practicable or prudent in November.

Q.—Did you not regard the retreat of the enemy from Manassas, and their falling back upon Richmond as a misfortune to us?

A.—I regarded it as a misfortune only in this: that it gave them more time to concentrate on the new line of operations that we were about to adopt. I had hoped to be able to throw at least a portion of the army on the new line of operations before the enemy evacuated Manassas. But I regarded the evacuation of Manassas as a necessary consequence of our moving on the general line of the Peninsula. I mean by that any line based on the Lower Chesapeake.

Q.—Was that movement to which you refer proposed or designed before the evacuation of Manassas?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And in what manner was it proposed that it should be accomplished; how was it proposed that your new line of operations should be reached?

A.—It was intended to move the army in transports, by detachments of 35,000 to 40,000 at a time, to the new base of operations on the Lower Chesapeake Bay.

Q.—From what point or points was the army to embark in the transports?

A.—The points first designated were Annapolis and a point on the Potomac below Aquia Creek—below Hooker's position.

Q.—You mean those were the two points from which it was first proposed to move?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you anticipate that the movement could be made without the knowledge of the rebels, and in such a manner as to enable you to cut off or intercept their retreat from Manassas and Centreville to Richmond?

A.—I do not think that we could entirely intercept their retreat into Richmond; but the chances were that if this movement was fairly started before they were aware of it, we could fight them in front of Richmond, to their disadvantage, before they could get all their troops in hand.

Q.—Do you mean by that that you expected to intercept their retreat to Richmond in such a manner as to divide their forces, leaving a part of it on this side of the point where you intercept their communications, and then fight the balance of it at Richmond.

A.—In reply to that I can only repeat that I hoped, if proper secrecy was observed, to reach the vicinity of Richmond before they could concentrate all their troops there; that they could not get all their troops down from Manassas, &c., before we got there.

NORFOLK AND THE MERRIMAC.

Q.—Was it proposed by any one, at any time during the early part of last Winter, that Norfolk should be taken?

A.—I do not remember any formal proposition to that effect, although that matter may well have been talked of, as many other points were.

Q. During the early part of last winter, could not a force of 30,000 or 40,000 men have been concentrated suddenly at Fortress Monroe, and Norfolk captured and the *Merrimac* destroyed without incurring any great hazard to us?

A. Such a thing was possible, but would have been difficult. I do not think it would have promoted the general objects of the war. I looked upon the fall of Norfolk as a necessary consequence of a movement upon Richmond.

Q. Would not the destruction of the *Merrimac* have been a great point gained, and have rendered the movement upon Richmond, by way of the James or York Rivers, very much more safe?

A. As things turned out, yes. But I do not think that the importance of the *Merrimac* was appreciated until she came out. I remember very well that the Navy Department thought that the *Congress* and *Cumberland* were capable of taking care of the *Merrimac*. The question of taking Norfolk after the *Merrimac* made its appearance and destroyed the *Congress* and *Cumberland*, was seriously discussed. The conclusion arrived at was, that it was better not to depart from the direct movement upon Richmond, under all the circumstances of the case.

Q.—Was there any important movement of the Army of the Potomac contemplated or proposed prior to the 1st of March, 1862, with the exception of those to which you have already referred?

A.—There was a movement contemplated by the President to cross the Occoquan, and move upon Brentsville.

Q.—Was that movement approved by you?

A.—It was not; I wrote against it. The only other movement I remember was a movement to gain possession of the batteries on the Potomac. That was a movement of the mass of the army to cross the Occoquan, and gain possession of the batteries on the lower Potomac. That was directed by the President, but rendered unnecessary by the evacuation of their positions by the rebels.

Q.—Do you know what caused the enemy to evacuate Manassas when they did?

A.—I do not. But my impression has always been that they got wind of our intended movement to the Lower Chesapeake, and that that was the main cause of their leaving.

Q.—Were you intending to carry out that movement at the time they evacuated Manassas?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That was then the proposed movement of the army?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you first learn of the evacuation of Manassas, and what was then done?

A.—The first information that I regarded as reasonably authentic was received on Sunday, the 9th of March. The President and Secretary of War were at my house when I received it. I stated to them my intention to cross the river, in order to obtain the best information I could, and to act according to circumstances. During the night of the 9th I ordered two regiments of cavalry forward under Col. Averill, to verify the fact, and I directed a general advance of the army in the direction of Manassas, hoping that I might possibly reach their rear guard and inflict some loss upon it; and desiring also to get the men out of their old camps, and put them in better condition for active service. The mass of the army advanced to the vicinity of Fairfax Court House. I myself went to Manassas. I sent a strong cavalry force, supported by some infantry of Gen. Sumner's command, as far as the Rappahannock, thus forcing the enemy to burn the railroad bridge over that river, and showing that their evacuation was complete. That gave me the strongest reason to believe that there was no immediate danger of their returning by that line. The army returned from the vicinity of Fairfax Court House to Alexandria, where it embarked for Fort Monroe as rapidly as transportation was ready for it.

Q.—Then it was not your intention, when the army was moved forward toward Manassas, after having heard that the enemy had evacuated, to continue the pursuit beyond the point you reached?

A.—Not unless I saw some great advantage to be gained by it. If I could have caught their rear guard I should have done so.

Q.—When and by whom was the movement on Richmond by way of Yorktown first proposed, and when was it finally determined upon?

A.—I do not remember who first proposed it. It was a thing more or less discussed before the movements of the army were finally determined upon. It was finally determined upon when the army was at Fairfax Court-house.

Q.—Was it determined upon in a council of war, the proceedings of which have been made public?

A.—Yes; I think it was.

Q.—And it was then decided, was it not, that the army should go by way of Alexandria?

A.—Alexandria was adopted as the most convenient point of embarkation.

Q.—Were there not at that time a large number of transports at Annapolis, which were to have been used in the former movement to which you have referred?

A.—I think that many of them were there.

Q.—And it then became necessary to move them to Alexandria?

A.—Many of them. The most of them were brought to Alexandria. There was a large depot of wagons at Perryville that was taken right down that way.

Q.—When you first heard that the enemy were evacuating Manassas, could not a rapid movement have been made across the Occoquan, so as to reach the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and cut off or intercept the retreat of the enemy?

A.—I think not.

THE ROUTE TO RICHMOND BY MANASSAS IMPRACTICABLE.

Q.—What were the reasons that influenced the decision in favor of the movement by way of Yorktown?

A.—In preference to the direct movement by way of Manassas.

Q.—Yes.

A.—I think no one regarded the line by way of Manassas as a practicable one, it being so long. The difficulty of guarding our communications was almost insuperable, and it allowed the enemy to take up position after position between Manassas and Richmond. The other line gave us the advantage of water transportation, and rendered the largest possible amount of the force available for active operations, there being so few necessary to guard the depots and communications.

Q.—Was it not a serious objection to the movement by way of the peninsula, that it did not cover Washington?

A.—Not in my judgment.

Q.—By your answer do you mean that the advantages gained were more than enough to compensate for the fact that Washingtan was covered by that movement?

A.—I regarded the defences of Washington as adequate for its protection, and that the movement of the Army of the Potomac would necessarily draw from in front of Washington the force that had previously threatened it. My mind had always been clear and distinct, that the moment the army moved on any line from the Lower Chesapeake, the rebels must necessarily abandon Manassas. I never doubted that a second—always bearing in mind that the defences of Washington were complete.

Q.—When your army was on the Peninsula, could not the enemy have reached Washington easier and sooner than your army could have been brought back?

A.—Yes; but they would never have come here, or, if they had, they never would have got back. If the enemy had moved on Washington, I not only would have gained possession of Richmond, but I would have cut off the retreat of their army, and they never would have got back.

Q.—Was it not almost certain, beforehand, that the withdrawal of your army to a position where it did not cover Washington would cause the enemy at least to make a threat or feint of an attack upon Washington, which would lead to a panic, and perhaps, to a recall of your army, or a portion of it?

A.—I think not. I do not think that anything occurred, prior to the battle of Cedar Mountain, which should have justified a panic in Washington. The only advance of the enemy, that I remember at all, was that of Jackson upon Gen. Banks. When I heard of that I telegraphed to the President that I believed the intention to be simply to prevent reinforcements being sent to me. I had no idea that it meant a serious threat upon Washington.

Q.—When you took the army to the Peninsula how many troops were left for the defence of Washington; where were they stationed, and by whom were they commanded?

A.—There has been published a letter which I wrote on board the steamer *Commodore*, on the 1st of April last, to the Adjutant-General, giving the number of troops left and their stations. The numbers there given were furnished to me by my adjutant-general from the latest and most authentic returns in his possession. I recollect that the aggregate was something over 70,000, but I cannot give the details.

Q.—In that estimate were included the troops under Gens. Fremont, Banks and Dix?

A.—I think not Gen Dix. One division of Fremont, Gen. Blenker's, was ordered to remain in the valley of the Shenandoah, under Banks' command, whenever he wanted it, until the state of affairs was perfectly well known—Jackson disposed of. The authority existed from the Secretary of War to retain that division there until the state of things was entirely cleared up. Banks' command was included. The original order to him was to take up a line at Manassas, and along the railway to Chester Gap and Strasburgh. I have stated already that the enemy had been forced to burn the railroad bridge over the Rappahannock.

THE NUMBER OF M'CLELLAN'S TROOPS ON THE PENINSULA.

Q.—What was the number of your command when you landed on the Peninsula?

A.—Before the arrival of Franklin's and McDowell's corps I had about 85,800 men.

Q.—How many had Franklin?

A.—He had, I suppose, about 11,000 or 12,000. The largest number of men I had for duty at any time on the Peninsula was 107,000 men. That, I think, was in the latter part of June, after McCall's division had arrived.

THE OPERATIONS BEFORE YORKTOWN.

Q.—Do you know the force at Yorktown when Heintzelman, with his corps, landed on the Peninsula?

A.—I do not know positively, but my belief is that there was not at that time much more than Magruder's original command, which, I think, we had always estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men. Movements of troops had been going on across the James River to the Peninsula for some days before my arrival. I remember that immediately upon my arrival at Fort Monroe, I was told that quite a large number of troops had been crossed over to Yorktown from the south bank of the James. I therefore hurried my own movements, and started from Fort Monroe sooner than I would have done. From the best information that I have been able to get, I think that the large masses of the reinforcements arrived in Yorktown from one to two days before I reached its vicinity. Johnston himself arrived there the day before I did.

Q.—At what period had the works of the enemy at Yorktown been constructed?

A.—Probably several months before I arrived there. We found at other points on the Peninsula—at Big Bethel, at Howard's Bridge, at Young's Mill—extensive intrenchments that evidently had been erected months before. There was no sign of fresh work about them at all.

Q.—Did you know of those works before you landed on the Peninsula?

A.—No; we did not know of the line of works along the Warwick. We knew that Yorktown itself was surrounded by a continuous line of earthworks, but we did not know of the line of the Warwick.

Q.—In your opinion, could Heintzelman have captured Yorktown by a rapid movement immediately upon his landing upon the Peninsula?

A.—No, I do not think he could have done it. When we did advance we found the enemy intrenched and in strong force wherever we approached. The nature and extent of his position along the Warwick River was not known to us when we left Fort Monroe.

Q.—Was the topography of the Peninsula well understood, so far as you knew, by any one connected with your command, when you commenced that campaign?

A.—Our maps proved very inaccurate, and did us more harm than good, for we were constantly misled by them.

Q.—Could not this line of works have been assaulted, when you arrived before them in full force, with a fair prospect of success?

A.—I think not. I resorted to the operation of a siege, after a more careful personal examination than a commanding General usually gives to such things; and I was fully satisfied that the course I adopted was the best under the circumstances.

Q.—You did not open your batteries as they were finished, one by one, but waited till all were ready, did you not?

A.—We did, and expected to open fire from them all on Monday morning. A few shots were fired for a special purpose from battery No. 1 against vessels landing at the wharf.

Q.—Would it not have been better to have opened your batteries as they were completed, without waiting for the completion of all of them?

A.—I think decidedly not, because they would probably have been overwhelmed by the concentrated fire of the enemy. The object was to wait until we had such an overwhelming force at our disposal as would crush everything before us.

Q.—What time was occupied from the commencement of your operations before Yorktown until its evacuation?

A.—Just about a month, as near as may be. I think the evacuation was on the 4th of May, and I left Fortress Monroe on the 4th of April.

THE OPERATIONS BEFORE WILLIAMSBURGH.

Q.—The enemy retreated from Yorktown to Williamsburgh, did they not?

A.—They were overtaken in their retreat at Williamsburgh. The most of their army, I think, did not intend halting at Williamsburgh. We overtook them there. They had passed it and then came back. I think if our cavalry had been a few hours later probably no fight at all would have occurred there. That action was brought on, I think, by the fact that our cavalry caught their rear guard, and forced them to bring back their troops.

Q.—There was a line of earthworks at Williamsburgh?

A.—Yes; a strong line of detached earthworks.

Q.—Will you give a concise description of the battle of Williamsburgh, and state by what troops and under what Generals it was fought?

A.—As soon as I knew that the enemy had evacuated Yorktown, I ordered the cavalry, under Gen. Stoneman, with the horse artillery, in pursuit. I directed the divisions of Kearny and Hooker to move by the direct road from Yorktown to Williamsburgh, while the divisions of Smith, Couch and Casey were ordered by the road from Warwick Court-house to Williamsburgh. Franklin's division, which was on the transports, was ordered up to Yorktown, with the intention of moving it to the vicinity of West Point, in order to intercept the retreat of the enemy. The divisions of Richardson, Sedgwick and Porter were moved to the immediate vicinity of Yorktown, ready either to support the troops who had advanced by land or to go by water, as circumstances might render advisable. The general instructions given to the troops ordered in pursuit were to overtake the enemy and inflict as much damage as possible. This was on Sunday. That night I heard that the cavalry had come up with the enemy in the vicinity of Williamsburgh, that they had been obliged to fall back from the works, and that the infantry were within a half hour's march, rapidly approaching, and would undoubtedly carry the position. Gen. Sumner was in command of the troops ordered to the front. I remained at Yorktown on Sunday, and on Monday morning engaged in arranging for the forwarding of Franklin's division to West Point and in consultation with the naval commander, as well as other duties incident to my position. I heard nothing from the front on Monday morning that gave me any idea that there was anything serious involved. I heard nothing from Gen. Sumner. The first intimation I had that there was anything at all serious was from Gov. Sprague, who came to me at Yorktown and told me that things were not going on well in front. This was, I think, about noon; it may have been half an hour or an hour one way or the other. He told me that things were not going well, and that my presence in the front was necessary. As soon as I heard that I took a boat, went down to camp where my horses were and immediately left for the front, meeting on the way the Prince de Joinville and an aid of Gen. Sumner, who had been sent back to hurry me up. Up to this time I had had no information from Gen. Sumner, or any one in command, that there was anything at all serious in front. I arrived on the ground, I should think, about an hour and a half before dark. I acquainted myself, as rapidly as possible, with the state of affairs, and immediately ordered reinforcements to Gen. Hancock, who was heavily engaged when I arrived, and I endeavored to communicate with Gen. Heintzelman, who was on the left of the position. I was told that it was impossible to communicate directly with our left under Gen. Heintzelman. I sent an officer, Capt. Alexander, with a company, to endeavor to open communication with Gen. Heintzelman, that I might learn the state of affairs there. He returned after dark with the information that it was impracticable to get through the marsh. I then went around some seven or eight miles, by way of the rear, to communicate. During the night I heard from Gen. Heintzelman that Hooker's division had been badly cut up, and could not be relied upon for very heavy work in the morning; that Kearny's division, although it had suffered severely, could be fully relied upon to hold its own, and that no advance could be made in that quarter without heavy reinforcements. I felt satisfied, from what I knew of Hancock's position, that the battle was won; that he had occupied the decisive point and gained possession of a portion of the enemy's line, and that they must make a night retreat, or we would have greatly the advantage of them in the morning. So fully was I satisfied of that, that I countermanded orders that I had given in the afternoon for the advance of Richardson's and Sedgwick's division to the front, and sent them back to Yorktown to go by water, feeling sure that the battle was won. During the night the enemy abandoned their position. We sent the cavalry in pursuit; took a few prisoners and a few guns. The condition of the roads was such that we could not promptly advance the army. We could not for more than forty-eight hours after the battle even feed the men on the ground where they stood; we could not get the supplies to them.

Q.—Had there not been a great misapprehension as to the character of the roads and the nature of the soil on the Peninsula?

A.—I was deceived. I expected to find the nature of the soil much more favorable than it was.

Q.—What was the object in sending Franklin and Sedgwick to West Point by water, and what was accomplished by that movement?

A.—The object was to endeavor to cut off the retreat of the enemy. But Franklin's movements were so delayed by bad weather as to defeat the accomplishment of that object. It is possible that if Franklin had not made that movement the enemy might have made a different stand at some point north of Williamsburgh. But that is a mere matter of opinion.

Q.—Did you suppose, at the time Yorktown was evacuated by the enemy, that the relative strength and position of the two armies were such that Richmond could easily be taken.

A.—Not easily. I thought that I could take it; but I thought that the enemy would bring to bear a larger force than I had.

Q.—How much time was occupied in the movement from Williamsburgh to the Chickahominy, and what is the distance from Williamsburgh to the Chickahominy?

A.—I think it is about fifty miles—that is, to New Bridge.

Q.—It has been stated that some two weeks were occupied in the movement from Williamsburgh to the Chickahominy; will you explain the reason for that?

I do not remember the exact time. I can only say that we were very much delayed after the affair at Williamsburgh by the condition of the roads, and the difficulty in bringing up supplies. We had a great deal of trouble of that kind before reaching the Chickahominy. I think the movement was made as rapidly as possible under the circumstances.

The further examination of the witness was postponed until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1863.

The examination of Gen. George B. McClellan was resumed.

By Mr. Gooch—Q.—Could not the advance on Richmond from Williamsburgh have been made with better prospect of success by the James River than by the route pursued, and what were the reasons for taking the route adopted?

A.—I do not think that the navy at that time was in a condition to make the line of the James River perfectly sure for our supplies. The line of the Pamunky offered greater advantages in that respect. The place was in a better position to effect a junction with any troops that might move from Washington on the Fredericksburgh line. I remember that the idea of moving on the James River was seriously discussed at that time; but the conclusion was arrived at that, under the circumstances then existing, the route actually followed was the best. I think the *Merrimac* was destroyed while we were at Williamsburgh.

Q.—Did you have any consultation with the navy in relation to their ability to keep the James River open, and protect your line of supplies?

A.—About the time of the evacuation of Yorktown—perhaps a day or two afterwards—I requested the naval officers commanding in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe to send vessels up the James River, and my recollection is that some objection was made to it, and that it required the personal action of the President himself to get them started up the river. There were at that time comparatively few naval vessels in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe fit to go up the James River.

Q.—After leaving Williamsburgh you met with no serious resistance from the enemy until after the crossing of Bottom's Bridge, did you?

A.—Merely cavalry affairs. There were some sharp cavalry affairs, but no resistance in large force.

FAIR OAKS AND SEVEN PINES.

Q.—The first engagement which the left wing of your army had with the enemy was at Fair Oaks and Seven Pines?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you give us a concise account of those two battles, or of that battle, whichever it may be?

A.—The battle occurred, I think, on the last day of May and the first of June. At the beginning of the battle, Gen. Keyes' corps was encamped in the vicinity of Seven Pines; Casey's division was in front; Couch's division a short distance in the rear, on the main road to Bottom's Bridge; Heintzelman's corps was on the same side of the Chickahominy, in the general vicinity of Savage's Station; Sumner's corps was on the left bank of the Chickahominy, about half way between Bottom's Bridge and New Bridge; the corps of Franklin and Porter were also on the left bank of the Chickahominy near New Bridge. Great efforts had been made to insure the communication between the two banks of the Chickahominy by suitable bridges; but, owing to the nature of the work, and the high state of the water in the Chickahominy, a great deal still remained to be done to complete those bridges. The attack commenced on Casey's division, I think, about 1 o'clock. I was at the time confined to my bed by illness, and the first intimation I received of the affair was the sound of musketry. Without waiting to hear from Gen. Keyes or Gen. Heintzelman, I sent instructions to Gen. Sumner to hold his corps in readiness to move to the scene of action. I did not hear anything for a long time from the field. I think the first I heard was from Gen. Heintzelman, who reported that Casey's division had been completely broken, and was in full retreat. I ordered Sumner over as soon as I learned that his services were needed and the affair serious. Gen. Sumner had, fortunately, on the receipt of the first order, actually stretched his command out on the road, so the heads of columns were at the bridges ready to cross when he received the order. The main part of his force crossed at the bridge near Dr. Trent's farm, and moved by the shortest route upon Fair Oaks, near which point he came in contact with the enemy's left, and drove them some little distance, thus relieving the pressure on the right of Heintzelman, who had moved up to support Keyes. The enemy renewed the attack on Sunday morning, but with much less vigor than the day before. They were repulsed with comparatively little difficulty, and our troops regained most of the ground lost the day before. The river rose very much on Sunday, so as to render the bridges by which Sumner had crossed entirely impracticable at an early hour in the afternoon. Those bridges were long structures of logs or corduroy, and a large portion of them were washed off by the rise of water. During the battle of Fair Oaks, and for some time after it, the ground was so boggy as to render it impracticable to move masses of artillery.

Q.—The enemy had continued to hold their position in front of New Bridge, had they not?

A.—Yes.

Q.—After crossing Bottom's Bridge would it not have been advisable to have driven the enemy from their positions on the right bank of the river at New Bridge, and thus united the right and left wings of your army? Could not that have been done?

A.—I do not think it could have been done by a direct attack; at least the chances would have been immensely against the success of the effort. I mean by a direct attack an attempt to cross the Chickahominy in the vicinity of New Bridge.

Q.—Could you not at that point have attacked the position of the enemy with your whole force, your right wing operating on the left bank of the Chickahominy, and the left wing operating on the right bank; and if so, was their number and the strength of their position such that it could not have been carried?

A.—I do not think that an attack in the manner suggested could have been successful before the completion of the bridges designed to secure complete communication between the two portions of the army.

Q.—When were those bridges completed, or were they ever completed?

A.—The most important ones were completed, I should think, about the 20th of May—not far from then.

Q.—After the completion of the bridges, why was not the attempt made to drive the enemy from that position?

A.—The main causes of the delay were, I think, the condition of the ground and the necessity for finishing the defensive works regarded as necessary for the safety of the army should it meet with a disaster in the attack.

Q.—At what points were the defensive works to which you refer?

A.—They were mainly in the vicinity of the battle field of Fair Oaks, and then to the right of that, looking to the position of the enemy at New-Bridge. The affair of the 25th of June was the beginning of the operations against the enemy. I had expected to attack the position in rear of New-Bridge by the 26th or 27th of June, but was prevented by the series of occurrences known as the seven days' battle.

Q. Was the result of the battle of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines a defeat to the enemy?

A. Yes, I think it was.

Q. After that defeat, could not that point in front of New-Bridge have been carried by an attack made, as I have before indicated, by both wings of your army?

A. The condition of the ground and of the Chickahominy, in my opinion, rendered such a movement impossible at that time.

Q. Immediately after the battle of Fair Oaks, could you not have advanced on Richmond? If not, why not?

A. I do not think it would have been possible at that time to have taken our artillery with us, the result of which, independently of all other considerations, would have been to have brought us in front of the enemy's works at Richmond without artillery, where they had heavy guns. That, and the condition of the bridges, were the principal reasons for not advancing at that time.

Q.—The enemy retired, taking with them their artillery, after their defeat, did they not?

A.—They had very few guns in action—I am not sure that they had any guns. It was, on their part, almost entirely an infantry affair.

Q.—What was the strength of the left wing of your army—that part of the army which was on the right bank of the Chickahominy at that time?

A.—Without the returns I could merely guess at it. There were four divisions—one a very weak one. I should think the strength of the four divisions must have been 30,000 men, perhaps.

Q.—Did not the want of communication between the right and left wing of your army prevent your reaping those advantages which you might have otherwise obtained from the defeat of the enemy at Fair Oaks?

A.—I think that if there had been reliable communication between the right wing and the centre and left wing, we would have gained greater advantages by the battle.

Q.—It is true, is it not, that the enemy retreated in confusion after the battle of Fair Oaks, and that there was a panic in Richmond in consequence of that defeat?

A.—I have no means now of telling in what condition the enemy retired; and I do not remember receiving information of any special panic in Richmond at that time. I do not remember how that was.

THE SEVEN DAYS' FIGHT.

Q.—When did you first know that Jackson's forces were at Frederickshall, and that the enemy was meditating striking a blow on your right wing?

A.—I think that the first vague rumors of Jackson being at Frederickshall reached me on the 24th of June, and on the afternoon of the 25th I received some other information. But I do not think I got what I regarded full authentic information until the 27th.

Q.—How long before the battle of Gaines' Mill did you receive that information?

A.—The day before, I think.

Q.—What was the strength of your right wing just prior to the battle of Gaines' Mill?

A.—At that time there were three divisions, the strength of which was probably less than 35,000 men. That is a mere estimate on my part, for I do not now remember what the strength was.

Q.—As soon as you had reasonable cause to believe that the enemy proposed to attack you in force, should not the two wings of your army have been united to repel the attack? And was this done? And if not, why not?

A.—The right wing was drawn in to the immediate vicinity of the bridges as soon as was practicable under the circumstances, after we knew definitely of Jackson's approach. The intentions of the enemy were difficult to divine. He appeared in force on both banks of the Chickahominy, and made several attacks on the right bank as well as on the left. So that I do not think more troops could wisely have been sent to the support of Porter at Gaines' farm than were actually sent.

Q.—Whatever might have been the intention of the enemy, as an attack was to be made by him, would it not have been better to have placed both wings of our army on the same side of the Chickahominy prior to the battle of Gaines' Mill?

A.—I do not think that they ought to have been brought to the same side of the river before they actually were.

Q.—What advantage was gained by leaving the right of our army to be attacked by a greatly superior force?

A.—It prevented the enemy from getting on our flank and rear, and, in my opinion, enabled us to withdraw the army and its material.

Q.—Will you explain what was done by the right wing of our army at the time, or about the time, the left was engaged with the enemy, which saved our flank, and enabled the army and its material to be withdrawn?

A.—By desperate fighting they inflicted so great a loss upon the enemy as to check his movement on the left bank of the river, and gave us time to get our material out of the way.

Q.—Could not the enemy have been held in check, with less loss and exposure to us, if our whole army had been placed on the right bank of the Chickahominy before the battle of Gaines' Mill, and his attempt to cross resisted?

A.—No; I think it was better as it was.

Q.—What portion of the left wing, if any, was sent to Gen. Porter during the battle of Gaines' Mill and at what time was it sent? And was any portion of it ordered to his assistance and then recalled? And if so, why was it recalled?

A.—Slocumb's division was ordered over. I cannot give the hours without consulting papers.

Q.—Was it recalled after it started to go over?

A.—I have no recollection of Slocum being stopped. If there was anything of that kind it must have been at a very early period of the day. I think two brigades of Gen. Sumner's command crossed over in the afternoon. Two brigades of Gen. Keyes' command came up late in the day, but I do not think they crossed the river.

Q.—Did you suppose the enemy to be your seperior in strength before the battle of Gaines' Mill?

A.—My recollection is that I did.

Q.—And did you suppose at the time that you would be obliged to retreat?

A.—It was a contingency I thought of. But my impression is that up to the time of the battle of Gaines' Mill I still hoped that we should be able to hold our own.

Q.—If the enemy was your superior in numbers, was that not the strongest reason for not fighting him, except you were concentrated? And in case he himself divided, placing a part of his force on one side of the Chickahominy and a part on the other, as he did, would not that furnish you, though inferior, a chance to defeat him in detail?

A.—We had great difficulty in ascertaining the intentions of the enemy. I did not see that, under the circumstances at the time, we could have done differently from what we did.

Q.—When the enemy had concentrated their force on the left bank of the Chickahominy, would it or not have been possible for you, by a concentration of your force on the right bank of the river, to have marched directly upon Richmond with the main body of your army and captured that place, leaving such force as might be deemed advisable to check his passage of the river?

A.—I think not; I think the enemy had force enough still on the right bank to have prevented such a movement. It was our impression at the time distinctly.

Q.—Our whole force was withdrawn to the right bank of the Chickahominy on the night of the battle of Gaines' Mill, was it not?

A.—Yes, during the night. I think the last troops left about daybreak, or shortly after.

Q.—And when did the retreat to the James River commence?

A.—I think the trains commenced moving that night.

Q.—Were you with the right or left wing of the army during the battle of Gaines' Mill?

A.—I was on the right bank of the river, at Dr. TRENT's house, as the most central position.

Q.—Will you give us a concise statement of the retreat of the army to the James River, including the battles of Savage's Station, Glendale and Malvern Hill?

A.—As soon as the retreat—the movement to the James River—was determined upon, I gave orders for improving the crossings of White Oak Swamp, and sent some staff officers with an escort of cavalry to the James River to bring me back the best information about the roads. The trains were put in motion, I think, on the night of the 28th of June, or it may have been on the morning of the 29th; and as the great trouble was to handle that immense mass of wagons, I tried to get them out of the way the first thing. We had only one road practicable for the trains and troops to go on after leaving White Oak Swamp. As soon as the wagons were well out of the way Sumner, Franklin and Heintzelman were ordered to take a position near Savage's Station, and to hold it until midnight. In the meantime the commands of Keyes and Porter were pushed across the White Oak swamp, in order to gain possession of the roads coming in front of Richmond between the White Oak swamp and James River, and cover the further movement of the trains. Sumner and Franklin were attacked at Savages' Station, and after a severe contest repulsed the enemy. After night they crossed the White Oak swamp. I think the whole command got over by daybreak in the morning. The trains were kept moving day and night. The troops were placed in position from White Oak swamp to the vicinity of Malvern Hill to cover the movement. They were attacked in the afternoon at several points along the line—at White Oak swamp mainly by artillery. But at Nelson's farm the most serious attack by the enemy in force was made, and the fighting there continued until after dark. The divisions that were most warmly engaged were those of Hooker, Kearney and McCall; while, still further on the left, a pretty serious attack was made by the Wise Legion, I think—Gen. Wise's command. The enemy were again repulsed at all points. During the night the army was concentrated upon Malvern Hill. A portion of the trains were at Haxall's, and the rest at Harrison's Bar. Early in the morning the troops were placed in position at Malvern Hill, and they were attacked early in the afternoon. The most serious effort of the enemy was about the left of our position, no attack being made on our right, where I was most apprehensive of it. I determined, even after a signal repulse of the enemy, to withdraw from Malvern Hill and go to Harrison's Bar, mainly for two reasons: the first was that the position was rather too extensive a one for the number of men; the second was, the necessity of getting below City Point, the channel being so narrow at City Point, so near the bank of the river, that it was the opinion of the naval officers that we could not count upon getting our supplies that far up. The night after Malvern, the movement was continued upon Harrison's Bar, which was a very favorable position for the gunboats, the ground on either bank being completely swept by their fire: steps were taken at once to strengthen the position. Some little time after we reached Harrison's Bar, we occupied a point on the other side, which was intrenched, and gave us a secure *debouche* on the south bank of the river.

Q.—On or about the 28th of June, after the battle of Gaines' Mill, was it not thought necessary to destroy the baggage of the army, and were not orders given to that effect?

A.—I have no recollection of any such order being given. A certain amount of property was destroyed at some of the railway stations.

Q.—But no order was given for the general destruction of the baggage of the army?

A.—No, I have not the slightest recollection of any such order.

Q.—By whom was the battle of Savage's Station fought? Did you yourself direct the movements of the troops, or were they directed by the corps commanders?

A.—I had given general orders for the movements of the troops, but the fighting was done under the direct orders of the corps commanders.

Q.—By whom were the movements of the troops in fighting directed the day after the battle at Savage's Station?

A.—I gave the general orders, and each corps was commanded by its own commander.

Q.—Who selected the positions and directed the movements of the troops at the battle of Malvern Hill?

A.—I selected the positions in a general way; that is, I rode over the whole position in the morning, indicating to the different commanders the approximate positions they were to occupy. There were parts of the position nearer our right that were, I think, selected by Gen. Barnard and Gen. Humphrey. More or less change was made by every corps commander from the general position that I had selected.

Q.—At what hour in the morning were you on the field at the time of the battle of Malvern Hill, and at what time did you leave?

A.—I was on the ground very shortly after daylight, and, I presume, occupied some four hours in riding over the position. I was again on the ground in the afternoon—I should think somewhere about 2 or 2½ o'clock—and was over the whole position again at that time.

Q.—Had the fighting commenced in the morning before you left?

A.—No, Sir; no enemy in sight.

Q.—At what point or points were you from the time you left the field until you returned?

A.—I was at headquarters, near Haxall's house.

Q.—Were you down to the river, or on board the gunboats during any part of that day, between the time you left the field and your return to it?

A.—I do not remember; it is possible I may have been, as my camp was directly on the river.

Q.—How far was the gunboat from Haxall's?

A.—There were generally some gunboats in the immediate vicinity of Haxall's.

Q.—How far was that from where the heaviest fighting was during the day?

A.—From Haxall's to the point where the heaviest fighting was, I suppose was two miles and a half or three miles. There were parts of our line that were within a half a mile, probably, or less than that, of the headquarters.

Q.—Had the fighting ceased when you went back to the field in the afternoon, or was it still in progress?

A.—Still in progress. The most serious fighting was after I went upon the ground the second time.

Q.—To what points on the field did you go on your return?

A.—I went over nearly the whole field. I commenced near the left, by a house that was there, and then passed around by the positions of Gen. Sumner and Gen. Heintzelman, to those on the extreme right. My apprehensions were for the extreme right. I felt no concern for the left and centre.

Q.—Did you remain on the field during the remainder of the battle?

A.—I came back to headquarters just about dark.

Q.—The troops were withdrawn that night to Harrison's Bar?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Were they withdrawn in pursuance of a general order or by direction of the corps commanders?

A.—In pursuance of a general order.

WHO WITHDREW THE ARMY FROM THE PENINSULA.

Q.—Was the army withdrawn from the Peninsula in accordance with your opinion?

A.—It was not.

Q.—Why, did you not approve of it?

A.—I thought the James River the true line of operations, and that the proper policy to be pursued was to reinforce the Army of the Potomac, and continue the movement on Richmond in that direction.

Q.—How many available men did you estimate that you had at Harrison's Bar, and how many more would you have required in order to make a successful attempt upon Richmond?

A.—I think I had about 85,000 or 90,000 men at Harrison's Bar, and I would have undertaken another movement in advance with about 20,000 more of reinforcements. My view was, that pretty much everything that the Government could have controlled ought to have been massed on the James River. I did not think the enemy would trouble Washington so long as we had a powerful army in the vicinity of Richmond, and did not share the apprehensions for the safety of Washington that were entertained by a great many. I asked for 50,000 men at first, on the ground that I thought the army should be as strong as possible, and as little as possible left to chances. When Gen. Halleck came down to Harrison's Bar, my recollection is that he stated that 20,000, or something about that number, was all that could be had; and I said that I would try it again with that number. I have no recollection of having asked at a subsequent period for a greater number than 20,000 as a necessary preliminary to a movement.

Q.—About how many men were lost in killed, wounded and missing from your army from the 25th of June until you reached Harrison's Landing?

A.—I think the loss was about 14,000; but I could not tell positively without looking at the returns.

Q.—Will you state in what you consider your chances for success would have been greater with the addition of 20,000 men to the number which you had at Harrison's Landing than they were when you were in front of Richmond, and before Jackson had formed a junction with the rest of the rebel forces?

A.—I should have counted upon the effect of the battles which had just taken place upon the enemy. We had then strong reason to believe that the enemy's losses had been very much heavier than our own, and that portions of his army were very much demoralized, especially after the battle Malvern Hill.

Q. From whom did you receive the order to withdraw the army from the Peninsula?

A. From Gen. Halleck.

Q. To what point was it ordered?

A. To Aquia Creek.

Q. To what point did it go?

A. A portion landed at Aquia and the rest at Alexandria.

M'CLELLAN'S REMOVAL FROM COMMAND.

Q. Will you give a concise statement of the assistance rendered by the army under your command to the Army of Virginia?

A. I think before the termination of the campaign of the Army of Virginia, that it had been joined by the whole of the Army of the Potomac, except some cavalry, that had not arrived, and a portion of Gen. Keyes' corps, that was left at Yorktown in garrison. I think that every effort was made to hurry forward the troops, and to give cordial assistance to Gen. Pope.

Q.—Do you remember when and where you first received orders to forward troops to Gen. Pope, if you received any?

A.—The order was for the Army of the Potomac to go to Aquia as rapidly as possible, and there they were met by orders from Gen. Halleck to come here or go to Alexandria, as the case may be.

Q.—And each corps, as it marched in pursuance of those orders, ceased to be under your command?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you receive any orders at Alexandria to forward troops to the assistance of Gen. Pope?

A.—Yes, troops and supplies, and I sent everything down but my own guard.

M'CLELLAN PUT IN COMMAND OF THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

Q. What position did you occupy after your arrival at Alexandria, and you had forwarded the troops which had been under your command, to the assistance of Gen. Pope? A. I was for some little time—one or two days, two or three days perhaps—without any position; merely at my camp without any command. On Monday, the 1st of September, I received verbal instructions from Gen. Halleck to take command of the defences of Washington. I was, however, expressly prohibited from, in any way, assuming any control over the troops under Gen. Pope. I think it was on the next day after that that I was instructed verbally, by the President and Gen. Halleck, to go out and meet the army, which was coming in, and to assume command of it when it approached the position that I considered it ought to occupy for defensive purposes, and to post it properly.

M'CLELLAN ENTERED UPON THE ANTIETAM CAMPAIGN WITHOUT ORDERS.

Q.—How long did you remain in command of the defences at Washington, and what orders did you next receive, and from whom?

A.—I do not think that order, assigning the command of the defences of Washington was ever rescinded, or any other one issued in its place. I had only verbal communication with Gen. Halleck before started on the Antietam campaign, and it was never definitely decided, up to the time that I left, as to whether I was to go or not. I asked the question two or three times, of Gen. Halleck, whether I was to command the troops in the field, and he said it had not been determined, and I do not think that it ever was. I think that was one of those things which grew into shape itself. When the time came, I went out.

Q.—Did that portion of the army of the Peninsula which landed at Aquia Creek receive their directions to march to the assistance of Gen. Pope from you or from Gen Halleck?

A.—I think in every case direct from Gen. Halleck.

Q.—Did that portion which landed at Alexandria receive their instructions to march to the assistance of Gen. Pope from you or from Gen. Halleck?

A.—All received the orders direct from Gen. Halleck, except the commands of Franklin and Sumner. I think that Heintzelman landed at Alexandria, and that Hooker and Kearny both landed there. The orders for Franklin and Sumner were given through me, but by direction of Gen. Halleck.

Q.—Did you have any interview with the President in relation to taking command of the troops for the Maryland campaign, or receive any instructions from him on that point?

A.—I do not think he gave me any instructions after that morning when I was told to take command of the army in front of Washington. I do not think he gave me any instructions about the Maryland campaign.

Q.—After you commenced the movement, did you receive any instructions from any one?

A.—I received some telegrams that might be looked upon in the nature of instructions from Gen. Halleck and from the President. The general tenor of Gen. Halleck's dispatches was that I was committing an error in going so far away from Washington; that I was going rather too fast. He had the impression that the main force of the enemy was on the south side of the Potomac, and that they had only a small force in front of me to draw me on, and then they would come into Washington in rear. As late as the 13th of September I recollect a telegram of Gen. Halleck, in which he pressed that same idea, and tells me that I am wrong in going so far away.

Q.—Then the Maryland campaign was planned and conducted by you, without any instructions from any one other than those which you have indicated as coming from Gen. Halleck by telegraph?

A.—I had conversation with Gen. Halleck, before starting, in reference to the positions given to the corps that were first thrown over on the Maryland side. The campaign assumed shape as it proceeded. When I left Washington we knew very little about the position or intentions of the enemy, and nothing more definite could, at that time, be decided upon than to proceed carefully until we gained accurate information about the enemy, and to follow such a direction as would enable us to cover Washington, and, if necessary, Baltimore.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF THE ENEMY DISCOVERED.

Q.—Will you give a statement of the principal events connected with the Maryland campaign?

A.—When at Frederick we found the original order issued to Gen. D. H. Hill by direction of Gen. Lee, which gave the orders of march for their whole army, and developed their intentions. The substance of the order was that Jackson was to move from Frederick by the main Hagerstown road, and, leaving it at some point near Middleburgh, to cross the Potomac near Sharpsburgh, and endeavor to capture the garrison of Martinsburgh and cut off the retreat of the garrison of Harper's Ferry in that direction. Gen. McLaws was ordered, with his own command and the division of Gen. Anderson, to move out by the same Hagarstown road and gain possession of the Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry. Gen. Walker, who was then apparently somewhere near the mouth of the Monocacy, was to move through Lovettsville and get possession of Loudon Heights, thus completing the investment of Harper's Ferry. Gen. Longstreet was ordered to move to Hagerstown, with Hill to serve as a rear guard. Their reserve trains to Manassas, &c., were ordered to take a position either at Boonsboro or Hagerstown, I have now forgotten which. It was directed in the same order that after Jackson, Walker, McLaws, &c., had taken Harper's Ferry, they were to rejoin the main army at Hagerstown or Boonsboro. That order is important in another sense. It shows very plainly that the object of the enemy was to go to Pennsylvania, or at least to remain in Maryland. Upon learning the contents of this order I at once gave orders for a vigorous pursuit, throwing the main force by the Hagerstown road. Franklin's corps, on the left, was ordered to attack and carry Crampton's Pass, about four miles from the main road. The object of throwing Franklin in that direction was to facilitate the attack on the main pass, and to place him in position to afford relief to Harper's Ferry as promptly as possible. The battle of South Fountain occurred on Sunday, and, being successful at all points, gave us possession of the mountain range, and of the debouches into the Hagerstown Valley. As soon as possible, after daylight next morning, when the condition of affairs was ascertained, the troops were ordered to pursue as promptly as possible. The corps commanded by Gen. Sumner, Gen. Hooker and Gen. Mansfield were ordered to follow the main turnpike. The corps of Burnside, and what there was up of Porter's corps, were ordered forward by a small road parallel to and on the left of the main pike, thus being in position to support either Franklin or the right, as might be necessary. Franklin was ordered to cross into Pleasant Valley, and to do all that he could for the relief of Harper's Ferry. The orders given to the troops on the right were that if they found the enemy on the march to attack him at once; if they found him in a strong position, then to put our troops in position and make all the arrangements for an attack, but not to attack until I came up.

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

The general result of those orders on that day was to bring the mass of the army in front of the rebel position at Sharpsburgh, but too late to attack that day. Some of the troops could not even be brought into position for bivouac until the morning. Franklin found in front of him a force too strong in numbers and position for him to attack. It was on that morning, about 9 o'clock, that Harper's Ferry surrendered. The last of Franklin's column got into Pleasant Valley about 12, I think. I would say in regard to Harper's Ferry, that some days before I left Washington—when I first heard that the enemy had crossed into Maryland in strong force—I recommended that the garrison at Harper's Ferry should either be withdrawn entirely or withdrawn to Maryland Heights, and during our advance I did all I could to inform the garrison of our approach by firing cannon and by sending messengers to endeavor to make their way into Harper's Ferry. On the morning of the 16th a close examination of the ground was made, and preparations made for the attack. The plan decided upon was to attack their left. The corps of Gen. Hooker was thrown across the Antietam early in the forenoon of that day (the 16th), gained possession of the opposite ridge without serious resistance, and then turned to its left, moving along the crest of the ridge, advancing steadily until dark, having encountered very sharp resistance during the latter part of its march. And during the evening the corps of Mansfield was thrown over to support Hooker. Early on the morning of the 17th the corps of Gen. Sumner was also pushed over the Antietam to support the troops already engaged. Franklin's corps arrived on the ground from Rohrersville in the course of the forenoon. The result of the day's fighting on our right was that we gained a considerable portion of ground held by the enemy the night before, after a very stubborn resistance on his part—the fortunes of the day varying several times, but finally resulting in our favor. It became necessary to throw Franklin's corps across the Antietam to support our right soon after it reached the field of battle. In the centre the effort was confined mainly to artillery practice. On the left Burnside crossed the river somewhere about noon, and, after severe fighting, gained possession of the height which was the object of his attack, but was finally obliged to yield it to the attack of a superior force, still holding a position on the further bank of the stream. The next morning I found that our loss had been so great, and there was so much disorganization in some of the commands, that I did not consider it proper to renew the attack that day, especially as I was sure of the arrival that day of two fresh divisions, amounting to about 15,000 men. As an instance of the condition of some of the troops that morning, I happen to recollect the returns of the First Corps—Gen. Hooker's corps—made the morning of the 18th, by which there were about 3,500 men reported present for duty. Four days after that, the returns of the same corps showed 13,500. I had arranged, however, to renew the attack at daybreak on the 19th. But I learned some time during the night, or early in the morning, that the enemy had abandoned his position. It afterward proved that he moved with great rapidity, and not being encumbered by wagons, was enabled to get his troops across the river before we could do him any serious injury. I think that, taking into consideration what the troops had gone through, we got as much out of them in this Antietam campaign as human endurance could bear.

By Mr. Odell—

Q.—What was your force at Antietam?

A.—I think that before those two divisions I alluded to came up, our force was about 90,000 men—not far from that; it may have been 93,000 or 94,000. There were by no means that many engaged in the battle.

Q.—How many had you engaged in the battle?

A.—My recollection is that the estimate that we formed shortly after was, that we had from 70,000 to 75,000 men engaged; I am deducting the camp guards, &c. I think we must have had from 70,000 to 75,000 men engaged.

By Mr. Gooch—

Q.—At what number did you estimate the force of the enemy?

A.—I think our estimate at the time, and which was pretty well borne out by what occurred, was, that we fought pretty close upon 100,000 men. They were everywhere in strong force.

Q. We have to close our testimony as soon as possible, as it must be written out and the report made to-morrow, (Congress had not then extended the time of the Committee as it did afterwards,) and we have not time to ask more questions. Is there anything further that you wish to add to your testimony?

A. No sir, I do not now think of anything.

ADDRESS

Of the Union Members of the Legislature.

To the Electors of the State of New-York:

The undersigned members of the Republican Union party in the Legislature of 1863, in pursuance of custom, submit to you the following reflections:

When about one year ago you were addressed in this manner, it was not supposed by many who concurred in that address that another year of unended war would pass, but nearly all indulged what seemed the well founded hope, that the arms of the Federal Government would soon triumph everywhere, and that military resistance to the laws and to the Constitution of the Union would have been overcome. But that hope has proved fallacious, and though progress has upon the whole been made in restoring the ascendancy of the National authority, an armed and powerful rebellion still exists, and the Government is still called to great exertions to prevent that rebellion from reaching a successful revolution. An overruling Providence has so ordered it that immense means put in active exercise have not resulted in the accomplishment of corresponding ends, and the people of this State and of every State are still and again called to abide in their loyalty to the Government, and to do and endure for the maintenance and preservation of the nationality of their choice and of their affections.

We have no doubt but that the heart of the people is loyal. We have no doubt but that the heart of the people is fixed, unalterably and unfalteringly fixed, upon the preservation of the Union, upon the maintenance of the Federal Constitution and the enforcement of the Federal laws. We have no doubt but that the firm, unswerving purpose of the people is, that all forcible resistance to the authority of the Government is to be put down by the strong hand, by persistent, unyielding force, at any necessary expenditure of men and means.

We have no doubt but that the calm reflection of the people has led to this, the only logical conclusion, that unrepressed insurrection is but incipient anarchy, and that to allow the present rebellion to reach success, is but to sever the bands of organized society, and to reduce the States and the people of them, to a weltering chaos from which reconstruction can only come by the strong and mastering hand of a military despotism. Apart from any consideration of a high and noble patriotism, apart from any consideration of an exalted regard and love for abstract right and conscientious adherence to established Governments, true public and individual economy, and wise expediency, though found upon a lower plane of motive, imperatively demand that there should be no steps backward in the violent efforts of the loyal people of the North to force back to obedience the disloyal people of the South. We will not listen to any suggestion of separation, and united there is no security for the future, save in a submission extorted from admitted weakness confessedly overcome by mastering power. To have hereafter a peaceful Union, calm and self-poised in the ponderous might of its own great power, it must now be seen and felt of all men, that whosoever shall fall upon this rock he shall be dashed to pieces, and that upon whomsoever it shall fall he shall be ground to powder. Let it once be admitted or demonstrated that the Federal Union exists but by the sufferance of any of its component parts—that it has not the inherent power to preserve itself from internal convulsion, and any day may see sectional interest demanding by force accordance with its claims, or, that denied, a fraction of the nation. So we assert that a wise expediency, apart from higher considerations, demands that the present contest shall not close and leave the problem unsolved of the power of self-defence in the Federal Government. If it be true that the Federal Union can protect itself against intestine treason, however long planned, and however powerful and formidable in its outburst, let that fact be so palpably shown and demonstrated as that treason shall never again dare raise its hideous head. If it be the lamentable fact that the Federal Union is competent only for fair skies and smooth seas, let that fact be so conclusively settled as that the American people shall no longer lean upon a broken reed, but may, in the plenitude of their experience, look about them for some form of government that shall be strong enough to sustain itself—strong enough to repress insurrection within, and to repel invasion without.

But we do not apprehend the latter alternative. We believe that the wisdom of the fathers was not tasked in vain. We believe that the American Union was no abortive birth. We believe that the Government which the sages of the past, fresh from the necessities of the Revolution, founded, was foundationed deep down below the upheavings of domestic discord, and reared high and strong above the shocks of wicked treason, with inherent powers of self-protection and self-preservation sufficient for any emergency that has yet arisen or that will arise in the course of time. If the people but love their Government, the Government has a sure foundation in the love of the people. If the people but love their Government with a love fervent enough to endure trial and to suffer privation, the Government is well buttressed in the love of the people. We believe that, diffused through the mass of the people in the loyal States, there exists this love for the Government, fervent, patient, enduring, that will undergo privation rather than that the institutions of the country shall crumble, and our nationality be blotted out.

Why, then, it may be asked, believing this, why then this iteration? Electors of the State of New-York, though the pulse of the people beats aright, there are those among us whose ends are selfish, and whose means are unscrupulous, who would sacrifice all public good to private advancement, and postpone ever the salvation of the nation to the glorification of self. We trust that they are not many; but we know that they are bold and daring, and that in the refluxes of public opinion, they seize the opportunity to cast abroad their carping cavils and to sow distrust of the future and doubt of the powers that be. In our position here, at the political centre of the State, we have had frequent opportunity to meet them and to hear their sophisms and their jesuitical teachings. With professions of loyalty to the Government, they carp at and find fault with the National Administration. Though we admit the logical distinction between the Government and the corps of men who are the exponents of the Government to the people and the world; though we admit that the Administration is one thing and Government is another, that the Government is the people itself, and the Administration is but the set of men which the people has put in the position of exercising the powers of Government, we must still maintain that, in times like these, blind, and indiscriminate, and virulent censure of the acts of the Administration reaches beyond the individual exponent of Government, and goes far to weaken the faith in the Government itself, encourages open rebellion in its organized efforts, and provokes secret sympathy with rebellion to become open treason. It must be admitted that, with treason as rampant as that which is now in armed array against the legitimate authority, and with that authority so dependent upon the united and hearty support of all who remain loyal, anything which operates to beget distrust, to distill doubt, to create despondency, to weaken exertion, to loosen united effort, is an aid to rebellion, is a harm to legitimate authority. What shall we say, then, of those who in these times, when the Government is in its fiery trial, when the men who administer it are plunged in anxieties, and cares, and labors, seize upon every lapse, magnify every mistake, enlarge every omission, and in all manners and upon all occasions use their powers to depreciate the Administration, when the direct consequence of success in their endeavors is to discredit the Government and thus to confuse and dishearten the people? Yet these same men assert that this war must be carried on in a constitutional manner. If carried on in a constitutional manner, by whom then shall it be carried on but by the men who under the Constitution and in the method of the Constitution have been placed in the administration of affairs? And yet the endeavor of these cavillers is to degrade the legitimate administration of affairs in popular estimation, which can have no other result than, by lessening the confidence of the people in their servants, cause a witholding of the countenance and support of the people to the Government, and so tend to fetter and impede the Government in its endeavors to assert and reëstablish its supremacy. For we all know, from the experience of the last two years, how much the Government, being of the people, is compelled to rely upon the voluntary uncompelled aid of the people. This aid has come cheerfully, for the mind of the people has run parallel with the efforts of the Government. But once disturb that mind, check that impulse, and throw the Government back in its necessities upon what it can force, and much is done to hamper and frustrate.

We make no specifications of persons or of party as obnoxious to this charge. We know and the people know that such persons exist, and we know and the people know that they find and have congenial affiliations. And it is for us and for the people to mark and to condemn those who, in times like these, which require the united and like-directed efforts of every citizen, are stopping by the way to cavil at measures and to denounce policy, while the great end sought for, looming high and grand above all measures, and above any policy, is obscured and forgotten. We shall not forget such men, wherever their present party companionship may be, nor whatever affiliations they make in the future. We trust that the people will not forget them, and that they will not forget to condemn them.

The main topic upon which this clamor against the Administration has been founded is, that of the policy of the Administration. Not content with taking the President at his own word, and believing his object to be the repression of the rebellion and the restoration of all the powers and authority of the Government under the Constitution, these cavillers have chosen to single out certain measures of the Administration and to designate them as the end, and then to denounce the policy of the Administration in seeking such an end. They have fanned what sparks of discontent they have found among the people, until from the heat of their exertions they fancied they perceived a flame, and then have gravely announced to the public that there would have been no discontent, that the people would have been united, hopeful and earnest, if the Administration had not changed its policy. And it is claimed that this change of policy is this—that instead of seeking the repression of the rebellion and the reëstablishment of national authority as a prime and chief end, that has been abandoned and the abolition of Slavery is sought as the prime and chief end, and all else is to be subservient to that, or in the cant phrase that it "*is sought to abolitionize the war.*" No other warrant is found or professed to be found for this, save the Proclamation of the President, dated the 1st day of January, 1863. This Proclamation ought not, by all fair rules of interpretation, to be read save in connection with the other Proclamation of the President, dated 22d September, 1862, of which it is a continuation, and to which it especially refers. In the Proclamation of the 22d of September, 1862, the President says: "I do hereby proclaim and declare that *hereafter as heretofore* the war will be prosecuted *for the object of practically restoring the Constitutional relation* between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed." On the first day of January, 1863, comes the second Proclamation of the President, commencing: "Whereas, on the 22d day of September, 1862, a proclamation was issued, * * * * now, therefore," &c., thus making one dependent upon the other, and having one purpose prolonged through both of them. But the proclamation of the 1st January, 1863, is justifiable of itself, without help from any other paper. Its object is but the object which is prominent in the mind of the President and of every other loyal man in the nation, and that object is the speedy and lasting suppression of the rebellion. That object, as we have hereinbefore shown, is only to be attained by war. And all measures which are war measures are legitimate to that end—are justifiable and are constitutional. We are, we believe the President to be, as far removed as any one is, or can be from a desire to prosecute this war through any breach in the Constitution. We desire, we believe the President to desire, as ardently as any one does or can, a restoration of the Union and a preservation of the Government in its integrity, without a power added to it or a right shorn away. But we are, and we believe the President to be for a vigorous prosecution of this war with all its legitimate concomitants of imprisonment, wounds and death to rebellious citizens, and destruction to their property; and yet, where does one find in the letter of the Constitution any sentence or word that says that the President of the United States may order the restraint of a revolted citizen, or his wounding, or his death, or the seizure of his property? He has to, we all have to, step beyond the written language of the Constitution to have the authority for such acts. Much as we admit the sacred right of revolution, we must also believe and declare the duty of all legitimate government to resist rebellion and to check and crush it before it shall attain the success of accomplished revolution, at all hazards, and with all legitimate means, moral and physical. It is a duty which every Government owes to the governed, to maintain itself against the assaults of the disaffected by every means in its power; and the more especially does our Government, which is based upon the consent of the governed, and which has in its written charter guaranteed to all the States a republican form of Government, feel the weight and pressure of this duty.

We have said that the right to put down rebellion and attempted revolution by force of arms, is a right not in terms conferred by the Constitution. If then we are to look outside of the Constitution or rather to the general or inferential powers of the Constitution for the right, we may look there also for the manner of the exercise of that right. And here is the fallacy of the logic of those who impute to the President an unconstitutional method of procedure, and where the corner-stone of their argument is displaced. For going abroad from the letter of the Constitution for the right to wage a war to prevent rebellion becoming successful revolution, we acquire the right to wage that war, not according to any formula of the Constitution itself, but according to the laws of war, for war, abnormal as it is, has its laws. And turning to the laws of war as laid down in writers of acknowledged authority on that subject, we find that the laws of war recognize and classify (among other kinds) the following: wars of revolution, public wars and mixed wars.

"A war of revolution," says HALLECK, "is generally undertaken for the dismemberment of a State, by the separation of one of its parts, or for the overthrow and radical change of the Government; while an insurrectionary war is sometimes waged for a very different purpose. Both, however, have respect to the internal affairs of the State, rather than to its external relations. They are therefore in one sense *civil wars, and are governed by the same general rules* which are applied to that class of wars.

A public war is one carried on under the direction or at least with the sanction of the supreme authority of the State.

A contest by force between different members of the same society or State, has sometimes been called a *mixed* war. GROTIUS regards such a war as *public* on the side of the authorities, and private on the part of those who resist such authorities. * * * * But where the contest assumes the character of a *public* war as defined and recognized by the law of nations, it is the general usage for other nations to concede to both parties the right of war so far as regards the law of blockades, of contraband, &c. * * It should also be remarked that in such cases, *belligerent rights may be superadded to those of sovereignty*, that is, the contending parties *may exercise belligerent rights* with regard to each other and to neutral Powers, while at the same time, the established Government of the State may exercise the right of sovereignty in punishing." And this Winter the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that vessels of Southern citizens captured while attempting to run the blockade upon the Southern coasts are lawful prizes to the captors, basing their decision upon the ground that this contest has assumed such proportions, that although in the abstract an effort on the part of the Sovereign Power to put down a rebellion of a portion of its citizens, it is yet to be considered a public war, and that the United States has the rights of a belligerent, one of which is to seize the private property of citizens of the enemy's country when found upon the ocean. Nor is this decision novel or strange, for the same Court has in repeated instances so held before.

"Wars of insurrection and revolution are in one sense civil wars. * * * Each party in such cases is usually *entitled to the rights of war as against the other*, and also with respect to neutrals."

So that the position taken by these impugners of the President, that the United States Government can only proceed as *a sovereign against riotous citizens*, is not tenable. It has, superadded to its rights as a sovereign, rights which the laws of war give to a belligerent. What are those rights? One belligerent has the right to deprive the other of everything which might add to his strength, and enable him to carry on hostilities. And, by abstract right, private property is subject to seizure and confiscation; and, though this rule has been moderated by modern usage on land, still the abstract right continues, and no one will contend that this is a war in which it should be ignored or abandoned. Now, turn to the Proclamation of the President, and what does he say is the basis upon which he issues it? "As a fit and necessary *war measure* for suppressing said rebellion." It is as a war measure—it is in the character of a belligerent, added to those of a sovereign—that the President, as the Executive of our Government, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has issued his Proclamation. But it is asked can you change the title to property by the mere promulgation of a decree or proclamation? Perhaps not. But think first of the property upon which this Proclamation is designed to operate. It is the slaves held at the South. You may consider them in two relations, as men or as chattels. As men, as inhabitants of a hostile country, with which this country is waging war, it has a right to entice them away by proclamation, or whatsoever other device. "It sometimes happens in war," says HALLECK, "that intestine divisions prevail among the enemy's forces, and that one party may favor the objects for which we are contending. In such cases, we may, without scruple, hold correspondence with the one faction, and avail ourselves of its assistance to overthrow the other party." As chattels, the slaves are to be considered with the peculiarities which distinguish them from other chattels.

They have life and volition, and the susceptibility of being influenced by the presentation of motives, and the power of self-locomotion, and the power, by the exercise of reason, to make choice, as for instance in a change of habitation upon the presentation of these motives. In this they differ from most if not all other chattels. If it is conceded, or if we have shown it to be true, that the property of citizens in rebellious States may be taken by the laws of war, the United States Government might take their cotton and any other article of property as soon and as often as it could, by the advance of its armies, reach this cotton. Nor could the Government take cotton or any unreasoning chattel in any other way, for, being inanimate or unreasoning, it must be taken and transferred by manual capture and physical force. But suppose a bale of cotton could be vitalized and rendered self-locomotive, and capable of yielding to the influence of motives presented, and of running away and deserting the owner of it, would it not be as legitimate a way of obtaining this cotton, and despoiling the owner of it, by a paper proclamation, as by the march of a large army into the country to seize and transfer it? Certainly it would. And here we have, all through the country of our rebellious enemies, a species of property which has life and sense, and the power of choice from the motives presented, and of self-locomotion to seek the gratification of that choice. Is it not then just as legitimate to send a paper missile in the country of the enemy, and take from them their property by means of it, as it would be to march an army through the land—freeing as it went? If the property, being of that peculiar kind that its own inclination may be addressed by a printed sheet, and it thus sent, to leaving the enemy and coming to us, it will be hard to prove that the United States Government may not gain possession of it as well by a proclamation as by a charge of infantry. And if after the Government has possessed itself of a bale of cotton of a Southern citizen, it may destroy it, or turn it into money, may it not, when it has possessed itself of a slave of a Southern citizen, destroy it, or turn it into something else? It may. It may turn the slave into a freeman. It thus destroys the slave, the property it took; and this, as we understand it, is what the President proposes to do by his proclamation. This and no more.

Of the other measures employed by the Government in the prosecution of this war, it is unnecessary that we should comment at length. The Government is not required to adopt any particular line of policy, nor stake the issue of the conflict upon the success or failure of any enactment or measure. Only let it evince a purpose to wage war upon war principles—to strike vigorously at the heart of the conspiracy—to harrass and weaken the enemy by all the means which it can employ known to civilized warfare—and upon no account to consent to terms of compromise or armistice until the traitors shall unconditionally submit to the lawful authority of the Government, and the loyalty and patriotism of the country will be content. Above all, let our rulers keep steadily in view the great and overshadowing fact that a great question of Government is involved, and our national existence is in jeopardy—that all questions of mere philanthropy, local attachment and party fealty must be subordinated to the one great duty of maintaining forever, undivided and indivisible, the power, the unity and the integrity of the Republic.

The rebellion is not the effect of parties nor of the teachings of the schools, nor the instructions of the pulpit, but is the outgrowth of a public sentiment and a social system in the Southern States which demanded a cardinal change in the essential principles of our Government, and that it should conform more nearly to the aristocratic and monarchial Governments of Europe. That this public sentiment was the natural and necessary product of the system of African Slavery, which is in its very nature dangerous and hostile to free institutions cannot be denied. The issue thus made by the traitors and forced upon us is, shall the Government our fathers founded, and the free institutions which have been our boast from childhood be overthrown, and our best hope go down in darkness, or shall that Government and those institutions be maintained in their early purity and vigor, and be transmitted to those who shall follow in our footsteps and bear our names? As men and as freemen we must meet this issue and face this responsibility. So mighty a stake has never been played for by the despots and tyrants of the world, involving as it does not the title to a crown or the fate of the royal blood, but the great life-giving principles of human liberty—the fondest hopes, the most cherished aspirations of our race.

Dark shall be the day and bitter the wail that shall herald the triumph of this rebellion, which shall roll back the civilization of the age and shroud in gloom the fairest and freest portion of the earth, which shall blast the hopes of the down trodden millions in every land, and leave us to drain to the dregs the bitter cup of national humiliation and disgrace—to hang our heads in shame at the mention of our birthplace and our name, and earn for us the melancholy reflection that we have lost, by our cowardice and faithlessness, what our heroic fathers gained through suffering and blood. Better that death should enter every household—that war and famine should devastate the land, and that a curse should light upon the limbs of men—than that this proud nation should sully its high renown and humble itself in shame. What is worth your riches when national honor is no more? Of what avail is power or station when Government shall have been disgraced? No, fellow-citizens, there can be no termination of this conflict which shall not concede the triumph of the Republic. However fondly we may wish for the better day, when the clangor of war shall be heard no more, and the loved ones may return to their anxious homes, we should still remember that the price of this return must never be the loss of liberty or the sacrifice of honor. What, then, in view of these terrible realities is the duty of our free countrymen in this day of national peril? There can be but one answer to this interrogation. Unconditional loyalty to the Government upon which now centres all our hopes, and a patriotic and unselfish devotion to the great cause which demands all our efforts. Our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor should now be laid upon the altar of that country which has given us all we have, and is to us all that we hope to be. Let no factious rivalries, no party bickerings, no cowardly misgivings stand between us and the preservation of our beloved country.

Whatever else may be said by the historian who shall make the record of this rebellion, let it not be said that the republic died through the treachery or imbecility of its children. Let us not present to the world the disgraceful spectacle of a free and mighty people—descendants of a heroic ancestry—with every incentive to unselfish devotion to our country's cause, now wanting in patriotism and failing in comprehension of the mighty issues of the hour; blind to the philosophy of this mighty struggle, and unmindful of the workings of that great law of nature which, through convulsion, bloodshed and human sufferings, is developing light and liberty and a more humane and widespread civilization. Let us not hesitate to strike this treason, lest human manacles should be loosened, nor while "liberty is being crucified, be casting lots for its garments."

In the contemplation of the present, we have everything to encourage us to an unflinching and vigorous prosecution of this contest. On every side we behold increased evidences of the patriotism and devotion of our people, and a fixed resolve that this war can only be terminated by a restoration of the national unity and authority. It is no longer the sudden outburst of a brilliant but fickle enthusiasm, but is the settled and unalterable determination of a great people who have calmly calculated the sacrifices and weighed the consequences that must follow from this resolution. With resources still unlimited—with men and munitions of war to any extent called for by the General Government, and with a patriotism unabated and undaunted, we exhibit to the world the grandest exhibition of the strength and power of a free nation that has ever been witnessed. Look on the other hand upon the waning proportions and dying struggles of the rebellion. Shut up and hemmed in on every side by bristling bayonets and Federal cannon, overmatched at every point, and vainly seeking to maintain, for a few brief months longer, its usurped authority and ill-gained power; condemned, and under the face of the enlightened public sentiment of the civilized world, weighed down by debt and taxation, shut out from all hope of aid from foreign nations, and with famine, insurrection and speedy dissolution staring them in the face, they are fast being taught to feel the just retribution for the most atrocious crime against their Government that the world has ever known.

We cannot close this somewhat extended address without tendering to the army and navy of the Union our warmest thanks and sincerest congratulations. They have justly earned the undying gratitude of our whole people, and the admiration of true patriots all over the world. For the dead are grateful memories and glorious names, which shall ever live and grow brighter as time rolls on. For the living there are in store new honors, as the just rewards of the privations and sacrifices they have endured. To recruit and fill up their thinned ranks, we earnestly second their demand for the faithful enforcement of the laws of Congress designed for that end, and we pledge ourselves that no efforts shall be spared upon our part to provide for their safety and to insure their triumph.

We have, with a due sense of our obligations to these brave men, endeavored to extend the privileges of the elective franchise from which they are practically excluded. We have passed through both branches of the Legislature a carefully-drawn and well-guarded law, which would have secured to the soldier at once that most sacred of all rights that a freeman can possess. The Executive veto has, however, thwarted these efforts, and rendered our labors unavailing. But the brave men who have perilled their all to save the country and uphold the Constitution, must await a further appeal to the sovereign people to do them the justice which has been denied them now. With our kindest wishes for their comfort and welfare, and our most earnest prayer that the Great Ruler of the Universe will spare their lives, and return to us in success and safety our sires, our brothers and our sons, we bid them God-speed in the glorious cause, and we pledge to them the unfaltering support, the continued love and gratitude of all true men.

JESSE C. SMITH,
H. D. ROBERTSON,
HENRY R. LOW,
WM. H. TOBEY,
RALPH RICHARDS,
JOSEPH H. RAMSEY,
WM. CLARK,
RUSSELL M. LITTLE,
C. C. MONTGOMERY,
JAMES A. BELL,
ALEX. H. BAILEY,
GEO. A. HARDIN,
RICHARD K. SANDFORD,
ALLEN MUNROE,
HENRY A. CLARK,
LYMAN TRUMAN,
C. M. ABBOTT,
CHAS. J. FOLGER,
CHAS. COOK,
LYSANDER FARRAR,
A. HUTCHINSON,
WILKES ANGEL,
HORACE C. YOUNG,
A. E. CRITTENDEN,
E. D. LOVERIDGE,
FRANCIS B. SMITH,
ANDREW L. ALLEN,
GEO. I POST,
WM. P. ROBINSON,
JOHN STEWARD,
HENRY C. LAKE,
ELIZUR H. PRINDLE,
FRANCIS B. FISHER,
E. W. BOSTWICK,
H. B. VAN HORSEN,
ROBT. W. COURTNEY,
ANSON G. CONGER,
PALMER E. HAVENS,
ALBERT ANDRUS,
WILLARD J. HEACOCK,
LOREN GREEN,
GRIFFIN SWEET,
A. C. McCOWAN,
C. A. BENJAMIN,
LEVI MILLER,
WM. DEWEY,
JOHN CHICKERING,
HAMILTON E. SMITH,
SAMUEL SKINNER,
WM. H. BRAND,
GEO. L. ROUSE,
GEO. E. McGONEGAL,
WM. BROWN,
WM. MORGAN,
DANIEL M. PRESCOTT,
ISAAC McDOUGALL,
JAMES M. MUNRO,
JOSEPH BREED,
PEREZ H. FIELD,
LANSON DEWEY,
JOHN PARKS,
ABNER C. MATTOON,
HIRAM W. LOOMIS,
HARVEY PALMER,
C. A. CHURCH,
J. A. QUACKENBUSH,
E. P. TOWNSLEY,
JAS. REDINGTON,
A. X. PARKER,
N. M. HOUGHTON,
SAM'L LAWRENCE,
JOHN W. TAGART,
HENRY SHERWOOD,
NATH'L W. DAVIS,
HORACE BEMIS,
BENJ. F. WIGGINS,
EZRA CORNELL,
JACOB LE FEVER,
ASA C. TEFFT,
ERVIN HOPKINS, JR.,
T. W. COLLINS,
LEMUEL DURFREE,
NEWTON ALDRICH,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
GUY SHAW,
BYRON HEALY.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The City Election in Chicago—Military Matters—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 22.

THE ELECTION.

Our city election took place yesterday, and ere this you are apprised of a Democratic victory by the flash of the lightning over the telegraph. Everywhere rebel sympathizers are rejoicing over the result, and ere long the news will go down into the "Confederacy" to gladden the hearts of the arch-traitors themselves. The election went off quietly and peaceably, which is so much to our credit—if the result itself is rather dishonoring.

But it is due to "the truth of history" that the cause of this seemingly adverse result to the Unionists should be published abroad. While the Opposition have all the substantial fruits of a victory, as compared with last year, the result is a defeat. In the city "as it was," the Unionists have a majority of not far from five hundred. Last year, in the same territory, Mr. SHERMAN was elected by some 1,100 majority—showing a change against his party of about 1,500. But last Winter the Democratic Legislature passed a bill extending the limits of the city for the especial purpose of taking in Bridgeport—a nest of low Irish, the lowest of the low—and some other suburbs, which also gave Democratic majorities. Gov. YATES, in one of his *amiable* moods, signed the bill, although two years ago a similar extension was voted down almost unanimously by the people. The Bridgeport Precinct alone gave a Democratic majority, averaging about 500; so that it was Bridgeport that has carried Chicago—the whole majority being about 150! This extension of the limits of the city was not submitted to the people.

The Democrats carry the Common Council. By the new charter the wards were all readjusted and rearranged so as to suit their purposes. They have now sixteen instead of ten. Formerly half of the Aldermen went out every year—the other half holding over. By the new arrangement a Democratic holding-over Alderman from each of the old Second and Third Wards, was thrown into the new First, so that, although the First gave 375 Union majority, it is represented by two Democrats, who were never elected from it.

Then, from some unfortunate combination of circumstances, the Union ticket, with the exception of Mayor, was a weak one, and did not command the full vote of the party. Instead of being a strong one, as it should have been—one to awaken enthusiasm and effort—it was a load upon the back of our Mayoralty candidate.

But the die is cast, and for two years Chicago must enjoy the bad eminence of being under Copperhead rule.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Ecclesiastical Court, sitting at Joliet for the trial of Rev. C. M. HAGER, of this city, on charges of improper conduct toward and with sundry ladies, is progressing. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Bishop to make it a secret tribunal, daily reports of the testimony are published in the *Tribune*. So far, it turns out to be one of those neighborhood scandals which frequently arise in small towns, exaggerated in this instance by the persecuting spirit of the "Bishop's party." The trial will drag its slow length along probably for two weeks longer. The Bishop is very wrathful that the proceedings should see the light, despite his efforts to keep the record from the world, and the matter creates quite an excitement among "church" people. Thus far, the prosecution has failed to sustain most of its charges, and will, undoubtedly, fail throughout. The whole affair is a scandal and a reproach to all who are engaged in it, and to the cause of religion.

MILITARY.

Recruiting for some of the old regiments is going forward here, but volunteer enlistments appear to have nearly gone out of fashion. Still, a few are obtained; but it is evident that if any considerable number is required, that the draft will have to be resorted to.

Our colored citizens, however, are showing their patriotism, by joining the ranks as soon as an opportunity presented itself. Over one hundred have already enlisted for a Massachusetts regiment, and mostly gone forward. This is about one out of twelve of our entire colored population. Had our white citizens volunteered in like proportion, Chicago would now have twelve thousand men in the field, instead of a third of that number.

The Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry, have left Camp Douglas for the Southwest. As both of these regiments very unnecessarily took their departure on Sunday mornings, it has been suggested that after the President's day of "fasting, humiliation and prayer" has been observed, that the Government forego this gratuitous and indefensible Sabbath desecration.

SORGHUM.

But little is said in the commercial reports of our daily papers about the transactions in the products of the various kinds of sugar cane cultivated in the West; but still this trade is rapidly increasing. Last year there were not over 1,000 barrels of syrup marketed in Chicago. During the present season—that is, since last Fall's harvest, the sales have reached nearly 12,000 barrels. The demand has been constant and the sales quick and remunerative. When this syrup was first introduced, our people attempted to use it in a crude, or at best, in a partially refined state. In this condition its reputation suffered when compared with the "golden syrup," and it fell into disfavor. But latterly it has been so improved by newly-discovered refining processes, that it is esteemed equal to any in our market. We anticipate a like increase in the receipts next season.

WHEAT, ETC.

The wheat harvest in the southern part of the State—where our best Winter variety is raised—comes early—sometimes as early as the latter part of May. At this time, therefore, a pretty correct judgment can be formed as to the prospect of the crop. The reports from that section are uniformly favorable. In the regions where Spring wheat is almost exclusively grown, the weather has been exceedingly fine for farming operations, and the wheat and oats have been got in, in excellent order. The area sown is reported to be considerably larger than last year. The only drawback has been the want of laborers; but, as much of the work on the farms is done by machinery, this has not been so seriously felt as it otherwise would have been. In our harvesting, too, it may be regarded as providential that so much of it can be done without the aid of manual labor.

PORK-PACKING IN THE WEST.

You have doubtless noted ere this the annual statement of the Cincinnati *Price Current* in relation to the pork-packing business of the West for the season which has just closed. This is probably as correct an estimate as can be given; yet the totals are much below the actual number of hogs packed. I know of places in this State, where from 2,000 to 5,000 were cut, that are not down at all. I think it would be entirely within bounds to add 150,000 for Illinois alone. In all the northern part of the State, I notice that there are but two towns—Galena and Rock Island given. There are several cities in this section—a dozen at least—boasting of their mayors and common councils, which are not represented in the list by a single packer. It is not improbable, that packing in all these, to a greater or less extent, was carried on.

TRADE.

Contrary to expectations, the grain fleet which left here in all the past month, has been detained by ice in the Straits at Mackinaw, and has just been able to get through. And the same is the case with vessels from below. The forerunner, the propeller *Hunter*, came in on Monday, and was quickly followed by quite a fleet of propellers and sail vessels.

The receipts and shipments during the past week have been as follows:

	Receipts	Shipments
Flour, bbls	19,381	17,626
Wheat, bushels	101,216	256,380
Corn, bushels	321,114	175,890
Oats, bushels	63,528	86,470
Rye, bushels	9,963	49,876
Barley, bushels	5,016	487

The receipts of grain since the 1st of January are considerably in excess of last year. Flour has fallen off from 288,620 to 221,480 bbls; Wheat from 1,696,028 to 1,221,156 bushels. But Corn has advanced from 1,486,220 to 3,305,821 bushels, and Oats from 215,630 to 1,108,380 bushels.

General business is good—never better.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Semi-Annual Mormon Conference—Subjects Discussed—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, April 9, 1863.

The semi-annual Mormon Conference commenced last Monday morning, and concluded yesterday afternoon. It was held a portion of the time in the Tabernacle, and the remainder in the Bowery. Both structures are incommodious—the former being too small and the latter roofless, excepting bare rafters. The wind filled with dust eyes, ears, nostrils and mouth, when opened, and made sad havoc with silks, stuffs and broadcloth.

There was a heavy attendance during the whole session; the country settlements, even in the most remote counties, being very liberally represented. The speakers were Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, D. H. Welles, G. A. Smith, Lorenzo Snow, John Taylor, Amasa Lyman, Ezra T. Benson and Erastus Snow.

Temporal and spiritual matters were pretty well mixed up—perhaps the former taking the lion's share of attention; the speeches or sermons being no carefully elaborated productions, but mere extempore efforts, like the bulk of Mormon preaching.

The following subjects were dilated upon to a greater or less extent:

I. Immigration. Within a month it was urged that five hundred three and four yoke ox teams be started hence to the Missouri River, for the purpose of helping such poor Mormons as may need, to prosecute their pilgrimage to this city, every Bishopric in the Territory contributing its quota to swell the general aggregate.

Everybody who had been helped was requested to be quick to refund, and in "good pay," to the extent he was helped, that others might be helped in their turn, and the machinery might keep working like an endless chain.

II. Missionary matters. A score or two of "elders," chiefly young men, were called upon to go on missions to Europe, to preach Mormonism to the benighted heathen in that quarter of the globe. Those who staid at home were called upon for donations to defray traveling expenses of the missionaries to their destination, and assist to sustain their families while the heads thereof were absent on such missionary business. For this purpose any kind of pay was taken—gold, greenbacks, wood, wheat, flour, &c.; in short, anything good to eat, drink, wear or spend.

III. Public buildings. A new Tabernacle for Summer use is to be built the present Summer, 250 feet long by 150 wide. The roof to be shingled and sustained by lattice work, spanning the whole clear width, and resting on about fifty piers or pillars. The intervals between the pillars being filled with sliding doors, to be open or shut, according to the weather. Everybody interested was requested to get ready to help, and particularly to hunt up their old iron to be manufactured into nails for the building.

Hauling, cutting and laying of the rock on the Temple walls were by no means to be forgotten, but to be prosecuted vigorously the coming Summer.

IV. Home manufactures. The war, an enormous land carriage, and scarcity of money, are accidents of a protective nature to Utah industry, and no chance is missed for expatiation on the benefits of home manufactures. The culture of cotton, flax and hemp, madder and indigo, together with other things, and the manufacture of the raw material into clothing and other necessaries and comforts of life, were dwelt upon as of vital importance to the well-being of the Territory. And the necessity of division of labor for the perfecting and cheapening of manufactures is beginning to be understood. The universal genius and the Jack-of-all-Trades are not at quite so high a premium as they have been wont to be. And the lesson is taught and enforced from the stand more and more. In fact, Mormonism appears to look ultimately to a division of labor and a governmental supervision of industrial energies and of provisions and their stores, somewhat akin to the system of the ancient Peruvians, so that it is confidently expected that a time will come when "there will be no poor" amongst the followers of BRIGHAM YOUNG.

I heard nothing said concerning polygamy, further than a passing hint to the "father of all evil," that if he did not relish the system, he might do the next best thing.

After an exceedingly fine seeding time and several days bluster, rain has commenced to-day again to moisten the earth, and timely, too, for many of the farmers had begun to look blue, and to venture the assertion that their wheat and other small grains would not come through the soil till the rain fell.

"Shylock" has not yet introduced himself to the Salt Lake public. He is to make an appearance here to-night. The conference folks have been treated to a rehash of "Pizarro," and other plays presented previously during the season.

Little business has been done in the United States District Court, except mulcting a few poor and imprudent trafficers who had been purchasing arms from the troops.

The mail route west is not yet altogether quiet. Last Thursday night, a coach was fired on near Shell Creek Station; nobody hurt, a horse mortally wounded. Half-a-dozen redskins, last Monday, attempted to run off stock from Faust's Station, Rush Valley, but failed, being driven off by the men there. A few of the troops had a slight skirmish with some Indians in Cedar Valley, near Fort Crittenden, last week, nobody seriously hurt. Non-military folks seem to think that Gen. CONNOR has sufficient troops, if judiciously distributed and handled with ability, to insure the safety of that mail line. It is due to the public that the line be kept open and in clean working order, safe for person and property.

The provision trade between this territory and the Idaho mines is increasing. A freight train, it is expected, will start from Cache Valley northward in a week or two for the Grasshopper Mines. There is also considerable freighting done from the various settlements in this Territory to Nevada, in flour and other and various provender notions, many of the teamsters staying at or near the mines to make their "pile" during Summer, and returning home to spend the Winter. For, though gold has been found all around outside the borders of Utah, and many rumors have been current at various times of gold being here and gold being there, yet no reliable diggings have have yet loomed up in this Territory, and, indeed, most of the people seem to be very indifferent on the subject.

Order from Gen. Burnside Regarding Slaves.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, April 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 13.—I. In accordance with the spirit of the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated Jan. 1, 1863, it is ordered that all persons belonging to or following the army in this department are forbidden to interfere with or impede the operation of any civil process in the State of Kentucky, having in view the recovery of slaves of citizens of the State, and they are likewise forbidden to aid or abet in their escape from their homes, or employ such persons against the consent of their owners, except in cases where military necessity requires their impressment, which impressment must be made in accordance with regulations governing such cases.

II. All slaves made free by the war measures of the President of the United States, by Congress, or by capture during the war, are entitled to their freedom, and no one in the Department has a right to interfere with that freedom. Any sale of such persons in this district is void. The rights of citizens must be respected by the army, and the war measures of the Government must be sustained.

III. Any persons willfully violating this order will be at once arrested and reported to the headquarters of Gen. DOYLE, at Louisville, for trial. Regulations, to prevent confusion and injustice in the execution of this order, will soon be published.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 0
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 0

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. - Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.
New-York, Dec. 4.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our correspondence from the Army of the Potomac is to the morning of the 1st inst., at which time everything was prospering in the most gratifying manner. The letters published by us yesterday brought events down to the morning of Thursday. During the forenoon of that day, Gen. Hooker issued the following stirring and significant address:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., April 30.

General Order No. 47.—It is with heartfelt satisfaction that the Commanding General announces to the army that the operations of the last three days have determined that our enemy must either ingloriously fly, or come out from behind his defences and give us battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits him.

The operations of the Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth corps have been a succession of splendid achievements.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.
S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General.

This is a positive indication that up to Thursday the plans of Gen. Hooker had been carried out promptly, and with the best results. Below Fredericksburgh, on Thursday, an artillery duel of considerable magnitude occurred—at about the point where the operations under Gen. Franklin were carried on during Gen. Burnside's unsuccessful demonstrations against the enemy's lines. Although the firing was very rapid and continuous, the casualties were very few on our side. The enemy, during this cannonade, were drawn up in line of battle, apparently awaiting an attack. On Friday morning a thick mist obscured the view of the rebel position, and whether they had changed their line during the night could not be determined. We may expect news of a stirring and decisive character before long.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 23d ult., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Creole*. The only additional news from Gen. Banks is a confirmation of the report that he had occupied Opelousas, and had also taken possession of Washington, where a halt was made on the 21st for rest. Fresh horses for the cavalry were being supplied from the surrounding country—some seven hundred having been brought into Opelousas. The rebel Fort at Bute la Rose, on the Atchafalaya, sixty miles north of Brashear City, capitulated to our gunboats on the morning of the 20th, after firing only two or three shots. A quantity of arms and ammunition, and a number of prisoners were captured. The rebels seem disposed to admit that they have been very unfortunate in Louisiana. A report in the Charleston *Mercury* acknowledges the loss of 1,060 men, two rams, four transports, and three gunboats.

Private advices reached this City yesterday, to Friday afternoon, from Western Virginia, to the effect that the National forces under Gen. Mulligan, had been repulsed near Fairmount, and that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge at that point had been entirely destroyed by the rebels, who also occupied Morgantown in large force.

The military authorities in Western Virginia, we learn by a dispatch from Philadelphia, are disposed to think that Wheeling is the point aimed at by the rebel force west of the Shenandoah Valley, and troops are being concentrated there to meet the supposed danger. The rebels who defeated Gen. Mulligan at Fairmount are magnified to a force 12,000 strong. A dispatch from Baltimore, however, makes this all doubtful. The rebels are said to have all left the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, moving southward. National forces are in pursuit, and endeavoring to intercept them. The damage to the road, principally in the destruction of bridges, is expected to be soon repaired.

A force of rebels at Monticello, Kentucky, was attacked and defeated on Friday by Gen. Carter, who crossed the Cumberland, below Somerset. The fight is said to have been a severe one.

Mayhew, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, eighteen miles from Columbus, Miss., is said by the rebels to have been captured by our forces—a movement which threatens the Southern railroad communications generally. Mayhew is nearly one hundred miles below Corinth, and about half way to Meridian, at which point the road westward to Vicksburgh forms a junction with the Mobile and Ohio Road. A National force is also said to have been near Houston, Miss., on the 19th ult., designing to destroy the Mississippi Central Railroad.

By the arrival of the British brig *Hannah*, from Matamoras, (Mexico,) April 2, we learn that the schooner *John L. Gerety*, from New-York, with a general cargo, was seized by the rebels after she had entered in the Custom-house. They ran her over to the Texas side and discharged her cargo. She was immediately claimed by the Mexican authorities, when the rebels tried to compromise with the Captain; but he would have nothing to do with them. He put in a claim for $60,000, and the probabilities were that he would get it.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamer *Creole*, we receive advices from Havana to the 27th ult., embracing intelligence from Mexico (Vera Cruz) to the 16th. The struggle at Puebla is now admitted to be very bloody one, the losses on both sides being heavy.

The bark *Reindeer* arrived at this port last night, from Vera Cruz on the 10th ult. She brings intelligence that the French had attacked the Mexicans near Puebla, (probably Comonfort's force,) and had been repulsed with heavy loss.

The mails by the steamship *Europa* reached this City last evening, bringing our English files to the 18th ult. We find nothing in them not covered by our full dispatch from Halifax.

The Shanghae *Recorder* publishes an alleged translation of a proclamation from the Mikado, (the Emperor of Japan,) which entirely repudiates the Tycoon and the foreign treaties; expresses the utmost determination not to admit foreigners into the country, and calls upon the Daimios to assist in expelling them. There is doubt of the authenticity of the document.

The boiler of a small steamer exploded at San Pedro, Cal., on the 27th ult., while she was engaged in carrying passengers from the wharf to a larger steamer, causing the death of forty out of sixty passengers, and wounding all the rest but seven.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hoffman, sentenced Jane Harris *alias* Mag. Duval, convicted of shoplifting at the store of Claflin, Mellen & Co., to four years in the State Prison. Rose Morgan, convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. In the case of Martin Fennelly, convicted of assault and battery, sentence was suspended. The Court adjourned to Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, when the May term will commence, Judge McCunn presiding.

Breadstuffs were dull and heavy on Saturday; prices closed decidedly in favor of buyers. Provisions, Whisky and Groceries were less active. Cotton was depressed. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Tallow, Fish and East India Rice. Refined Petroleum was in lively request, chiefly for future delivery. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 490 vessels of al' classes in port.

Military Movements—The Activity of Our Armies.

The opening of the month of May shows an almost universal activity in our armies, great and small. Everywhere we are acting on the offensive, with the trifling exceptions of the affairs in Missouri and in Western Virginia. Gen. Hooker's movements are, of course, those which most profoundly excite the interest and stir the heart of the nation, for they are more important than any other—we may say than all others put together. His army is the grand army of the nation, and his work is to strike the fatal blow at the rebellion's head. In the inception of the movement which commenced on Monday last, he certainly appears to have shown consummate skill. He moved both of the wings of his army rapidly and cleanly; and so well were his purposes and aims covered, that the rebels at each point seem to have been taken entirely unawares. The laying of the pontoons and the crossing of the river were admirably performed, and in less than two days from the time his movement commenced the main body of his army had made a march of twenty miles, crossed a difficult river, and was ready for action on the other side. It would appear that it was by far the larger part of his army which marched north from Falmouth, and crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's and adjacent fords. Judging by our letters, it is the lower movement that is a feint; but what is to be the real mode of action on the upper line cannot yet be told. What last week opened, however, this week will undoubtedly develop; and we prefer waiting for events to indulging in useless speculations. The movement which seems most obvious and likely to the non-military observer will probably be the movement which Gen. Hooker will *not* make.

The army of Gen. Grant seems at about the same moment to have commenced an important movement. On Sunday evening last, according to a dispatch of yesterday, nearly the whole of the army stationed at Milliken's Bend (18 miles above Vicksburgh, on the right bank of the river) was in motion, with six days' rations. This, we should think, included the greater part of Grant's force, for, after it had left Young's Point, opposite Vicksburgh, a few weeks ago, it took up quarters at Milliken's Bend. The point of destination is not given; but latterly Grant has been planting his forces at New-Carthage, 25 miles below his old quarters opposite Vicksburgh; and it is generally believed that his purpose is to throw his troops quickly over on to the high ground on this side of the river, from which they will be able to make a land attack on Vicksburgh with greater advantages than have ever heretofore fallen to their lot. We shall watch the *denouement* of this great scheme with an interest only second to that with which we watch the manœuvres of Gen. Hooker.

The only one of our great armies that gives no sign of movement is the army of Gen. Rosecrans. Several times it has appeared as if he was about again to attack the rebels; but the signs have failed, and to-day he seems solidly planted at Murfreesboro. It is very probable that he is waiting for the result of combinations and movements which have only lately been commenced.

It looks as if we should have a very active Summer. Before it passes away, each of our chief armies will have fought great battles, the result of which, we devoutly hope, will be the complete quelling of the rebellion.

The Rebels in West Virginia.—The news of the rebel success over Col. Mulligan at Fairmount, in Western Virginia, loses much of the interest it would otherwise have had, occurring now just as the public are intently watching far more important operations on the Rappahannock. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company lose two of their admirable bridges, one at Fairmount, over the Monongahela River, and the famous one over the Cheat River. The latter was one of the most beautiful structures in the United States, and, being placed amid scenery of unsurpassed grandeur, it had already become a classic spot in the guide-book of American art. It was vandalism fit for ingrates and traitors of the lowest type to destroy what was at once so beautiful and useful a monument of taste and science.

No doubt the rebel movement in Western Virginia has accomplished its main purpose in the destruction of these two bridges. They may attempt to do some injury to the great tunnels on the west end of the road, but the hope is entertained that they will be followed up too closely to allow of their further depredations.

It is impossible to see any special advantage to be gained by the rebels, from this late attack on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. If they shall fail to hold their ground against Gen. Hooker, in the onset he is now making, their marauding forces in Western Virginia will fall back faster than they went forward, leaving in the population of the counties they have desolated an incensed feeling, prompting to revenge.

It is not at all credible that they have a force great enough to seriously threaten Wheeling or any important Ohio River town. It is a matter of deep moment, however, to find that the War Department did not fully appreciate the danger that threatened the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the West, and that the troops sent especially to protect it and pronounced amply sufficient for the purpose, over and over again, by telegraph, were not equal to the duty.

The present raid occurs in the northern Counties of the new State of Western Virginia, and the rebels advanced probably from Staunton, by way of Beverly, Buchanan, the Cheat Mountain, Phillippi and Grafton—places quite famous in the early history of the war and pleasingly associated with Union victories.

Record of Valor.

The Secretary of the Navy has recently made an award of forty-four medals of Honor under the Act of Congress of December, 1861, which authorized such distinctions to be bestowed for gallantry in action and seamanlike qualities on the part of our sailors and marines. The encouragement and reward of acts of individual heroism is a very important part of the conduct of military and naval affairs. Napoleon knew it to be so, and appealed continually to the love of honor of his men, and our people are also easily impressible by such motives. They have not been sufficiently appealed to heretofore. We are glad to see a move in this direction, and we look upon the distribution of these medals as a guarantee of yet greater gallantry on the part of our navy.

The Secretary's General Order specifies briefly in each case why the medal was given, and to that we refer for all the details. It is impossible to read over such a mere dry skeleton record, without many a thrill. Here we find the name mentioned of James Buck, a Quartermaster on board the *Brooklyn*, who was painfully wounded by a heavy splinter, early in the fight at the capture of New-Orleans, while at the wheel, but he still stood at his post for seven hours, steering that vessel through the iron storm which hurtled against her, and refused to go below. A brief record, but how much of endurance, of pluck, of courage, it tells! There we read the names of three boys, two on board the *Varuna* in the same fight, and one on board the *Pensacola*, that took the duties of a Signal Quartermaster who was killed—of Thomas Gahagan, a boatswain's mate, on board the *Pinola*, who, when the men composing his powder division had been nearly all killed or wounded, brought up his own ammunition, that his gun might still bear its part in the conflict;—of J. B. Frisbie, a gunner's mate on the same vessel, who, when the berth deck was on fire, instantly closed the magazine *and remained inside*—and, above all, of John Davis, the quarter gunner on the *Valley City*, who, when the vessel was on fire near the magazine, seated himself on an open barrel of powder, as the only means to keep the fire out.

As we recall these things, and others like them, we almost wonder whether all men are made of one flesh and blood, and whether it is possible that among those whom we see about us, in our daily intercourse, performing the common-place duties of life, there could be found, if it were required, such courage, such moral strength, as these men have exhibited. We rejoice to believe that they could be found; that these are but a few isolated instances of the exhibition of qualities which prevail throughout our people. The war has shown numberless such instances already. These that we have mentioned are not the only ones. In thousands of cases, equal heroism has been displayed, which can never be followed by any medal of honor, because the life was devotedly sacrificed which in these was only jeopardized, but with equal devotion. We rejoice over them all. They make our land rich. Our children will be stronger, more manly, more worthy of the name of American citizens, because the memories of deeds like these will twine in with the very fibre of their natures; because their hearts will have the noble food of such deeds of daring upon which to grow great and strong. They will give the praise to these brave men which the future can bestow. Let us see to it that they have also the meed which the present can furnish, to gladden their hearts while they are still among us.

Able Criticism After a Well-Known Style.—We observe by our last advices from the Federal States of the North, that the army commanded by Gen. Fighting Joe Hooker (as he is still called by the mob of New-York, though he has fought no battle, after being for three months in command of the "finest army on the planet,") has left its Winter camping ground at Falmouth, in Virginia, and marched for Port Royal; and one of the reliable newspapers of New-York informs us that after reaching the latter point Joe will move his troops in the direction of Bowling Green! We rubbed our eyes and took a long breath on perusing these statements. Such movements, indicating such mingled madness, vanity and imbecility, were never heard of in war, from the days when, on the windy plains of Troy, ("*Arma virumque cano Trojæ*,") the Hellenic heroes played at high strategy, down to the period of our own great war in the Crimea, which was illustrated and made memorable by the charge of the Light Brigade—not to speak of several very heavy ones. For we suppose every Englishman knows that Port Royal, the first point to which Fighting Joe is said to be marching his military rabble, is situated on the coast of the State of South Carolina, some five hundred miles from his camping ground at Falmouth—while Bowling Green, the other point mentioned as on his line of march, is located in the very heart of the State of Kentucky, nearly a thousand miles distant from Port Royal, and will be remembered as the place so long held against the Yankee threats by that brave Confederate, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. To reach his first point, Port Royal, Joe will have to march over the entire State of Virginia and through the midst of Gen. Lee's fine army of a hundred thousand men; he will also have to pass through the State of North Carolina, and through Charleston itself. To reach Bowling Green, he will have to cross several rivers and hills, and traverse the entire area of the Southern Confederacy. How such stupendous folly could be contemplated, even by Fighting Joe, certainly passes British comprehension. ("*Quem Deus vult perdere*," etc.) It is probable that the campaign was planned by Honest Old Abe, (which latter word the Southerners spell Ape,) and—

But for any further able criticism on Gen. Hooker's present campaign, we and our readers must wait for the arrival of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of the 10th or 12th of May, edited by Mr. Russell, of Bull Run memory.

The Finances of Canada.

A recent survey of the military situation in Canada showed us the practical results of sixteen months' endeavor in the business of warlike equipment. Those results were less alarming to neighboring communities than we had been led to anticipate; and those who may be disposed to look with mistrust on the international situation, were, no doubt, relieved to find that the volunteer armaments of Canada barely out-numbered those of Rhode Island, at the opening of the present year. Such a military organization, one would suppose, could hardly bear with inordinate weight, even on a moderately well-to-do population of nearly three millions. It was, therefore, with some surprise that in looking into the Blue Book just issued from the Finance Department of the Province, we found, not only a serious deficit in the accounts for the past financial year, but a series of gradually increasing deficits, extending back for a period of six years.

An appreciable statement of the case may be put in figures. The increase in the funded debt of the Province from 1856 to 1862—a period within which but a small portion of the railway and other public works remained incomplete—was $21,712,190. At this rate the Colony, without any extra charges on its hands, has been going behind in its balances at the rate of over three millions annually. But the absence of any extraordinary charges on the Consolidated fund within these seven years is not the only unexplained feature of this financial exhibit. The daily complaints of our merchants and manufacturers, in regard to the unfair working of the Reciprocity Treaty and the action of Congress relating thereto in the Spring of last year, remind us that during all this defaulting period the tariff of the neighboring province has been gradually increasing, until the reciprocal advantages of the Convention of 1854 have been all but nullified by the yearly rise in Canadian duties. The average duty on staple imports in 1856 was 15 per cent.; in 1862 the average was between 25 and 30 per cent. It thus appears (but whether or not it ought to be any consolation to the disappointed advocates of Reciprocity among ourselves we shall not say) that in proportion as the Government of the Province have increased the imposts upon foreign goods, they have fallen behind in the annual balances. With a tariff nearly double that of 1856, the net Customs receipts are found to have exceeded those of 1862. So that whatever may be the exigencies of the Provincial Exchequer hereafter, the limit of productiveness has been reached in the local customs. And our exporters may congratulate themselves, that the burdens on their trade are not likely to be further augmented, either on the plea of protection for home industry, or on the sterner plea of financial necessity.

The entire funded debt of the Province, at the beginning of the present year, was $67,567,407. About seven and a half millions of this, however, were included in the Sinking Fund. The net addition to the Funded debt during the year was $1,773,954; but, besides this, the Barings advanced to the Province in 1862 nearly a million additional to pay an advance by the City Bank of London.

The remedies proposed by the Finance Minister for this untoward condition of things include certain promises of retrenchment, and an increase of certain internal duties. But the only prospective change which concerns our merchants—unless there should be a reduction of Customs duties—is the announcement of the intended reimposition of Canal tolls—an impost more annoying than burdensome to shippers, and one which the late Provincial Ministry discarded as a mere bagatelle in the revenue account. One effect of the reversion to Canal tolls in Canada will, undoubtedly, be to give a new impetus to the Western demand for increased Canal accommodation at home. In any event, the policy of the Canadian Government in this matter will be found seriously prejudicial to their own interests.

Credit of the Government.—One of the most astounding facts to croakers and enemies of the Government is the affluence of the people's faith in the final triumph of the sacred cause of Freedom and the Union over the still powerful and unconquered rebellion. And this popular faith is proved by a test the severest of all others that are applied to merely temporal interests—the money test. A man may love a cause and yet hesitate about investing his money in it—he may have a thorough conviction that an enterprise will succeed, and yet prudently decline to risk his earnings on it. But when one so believes in success that he stakes his fortune on it, and does not wait to be invited even, but comes forward voluntarily and offers his assistance, then indeed is there a faith that may be relied on to bring out all of the best wishes and energies of the man.

Such a faith as this are the loyal people now manifesting in their Government. Since the adjournment of Congress, on the 4th of March, the Secretary of the Treasury has sold to the people, on their own applications, over forty-five millions dollars worth of bonds, and the demand for this sort of investment is increasing rather than diminishing. While this state of things continues, Mr. Chase may well spend a few leisure days away from his Department. Never before did the finances of any nation, in the midst of a great war, work so admirably as do ours.

The Situation in Poland—Intervention and its Bearings.

The Polish insurrection appears more and more formidable. It extends now from the shores of the Baltic to the confines of Gallicia. It encircles Warsaw, the seat and centre of Russian power. It has taken root in Lithuania. It stretches from end to end of the Prussian frontier. The fire extinguished by the dispersion of the forces of Langiewicz, has burst out afresh at a hundred other points, under a host of new leaders; and the Muscovites must gain not one, but one hundred victories, if they would subdue its flames.

Meanwhile, the Emperor Alexander, either because of foreign remonstrances, or from an idea that some effort should be made to allay the spirit of disaffection, offered an amnesty to such of the insurgents as should lay down their arms and return to their allegiance by the 13th of May, promising, also, that certain institutions granted to Poland should be respected, and such others conceded in the future as the interests of the nation might require. Had the Czar pledged himself to give back to the Poles their Constitution, their Diet, and their army, it is certain that, under present circumstances, they would have rejected his offer. What wonder, then, that they scoff at this manifesto?

Instead of tending to allay the discontent, these propositions have added fuel to the flame. The Poles pronounce them indicative of weakness as well as of insincerity, and thousands are rushing to join the ranks of the insurgents, who before held back from fear. It is not likely that the offer of an amnesty will be repeated, or that any terms will be offered the Poles until the insurgents are quelled. The pride and spirit of Russia have been aroused by Earl Russell's scheme for coercing the Czar into submission. The first remonstrances of France and England elicited a courteous response from the St. Petersburg Cabinet, but the moment it became apparent that the allies were laboring to bring the opinion and power of all Europe to bear against Russia, measures were taken to convince the interventionists that the Muscovite could not be intimidated. Because the Czar had endured the reproofs of the two chief Powers of the West, it did not follow that he would submit to be lectured on political ethics by such a state as Austria, herself a joint inheriter of Polish spoils, and, in 1853, a debtor to Russia for her very existence. So that long ere the simultaneous notes of France, England and their new ally, Austria, reached St. Petersburg, orders had been issued to strengthen the fortifications of Cronstadt and to put the entire Russian army on a war footing. Nor are the Russian nobles less indignant at the interference of the three Cabinets than the Russian Government. Recently they assembled in the Capital to express their devotion to the Czar, and to pledge themselves not to shrink from any sacrifice necessary to preserve the integrity of the Empire.

It is very apparent that the rashness of the British Foreign Minister has involved the coalitionists in a dilemma from which they cannot escape with credit. Russia will do nothing on compulsion, and she can easily shut the mouths of her censors by recalling to them incidents of their own history. She can reply to Austria by referring to her dealings with the unfortunate Venetians. She can answer England by pointing to her atrocious mode of dealing with rebels in Ireland and India. She can respond to the French Emperor by telling him that the Man of December, the purloiner of the French Constitution, must not presume to arbitrate between Russia and her insurgent subjects.

Should Gortschakoff retort in this spirit, and refuse to make a second pacific effort to induce the insurgents to lay down their arms, what course will the interventionists pursue? Will they "pocket the insult," and limit themselves to a feeble protest against Muscovite oppression? or will they declare war against the Czar, and give material aid to the Poles? The mere fact of Austria being one of the interventionists may be regarded as proof that there will be no war. Assuredly Austria can never strike a blow for the liberation of Poland; and she never would have consented to become one of the remonstrants, had it not been expressly stipulated that, diplomacy failing, arms would *not* be resorted to.

As for England, her Prime Minister has proclaimed, both in Parliament and in his late tour in Scotland, that she would not have recourse to any weapon more deadly or more costly than moral suasion. Could Napoleon rely on the support of Austria and England, he would probably have no objection to enter the arena for conflict with Russia; but as he can place no reliance on either, it is not likely that he will meddle in the matter. And so it would seem no crusade against Russia will grow out of the present complications. So far, indeed, are the intervening Powers from having any intention of taking up arms for the liberation of Poland, that they could not even agree on the terms of a joint note to Alexander. Though they have addressed him simultaneously, yet all three have done so separately, and with quite different views. France wants free institutions for the whole of Russian-Poland; England demands a Congress for Poland, and the fulfillment of the stipulations contained in the Treaty of Vienna; while Austria imagines that such a modicum of liberty as she has conceded to the Gallicians ought to suffice for their brethren who are subjects of the Czar. Having thus no faith in each other, and no common object in view, the Governments of the three remonstrating Powers are sure to be worsted in their encounter with the Russian diplomats, and the upshot of the whole, unless new complications arise, will most likely be that the Poles will be left to work out their own salvation, or to succumb once more to the Muscovite yoke.

Gen. Banks in Louisiana.—The country will not be slow in awarding to Maj.-Gen. Banks a full measure of its admiration and gratitude for his late brilliant and highly successful campaign in Louisiana. The thorough and soldierly manner in which he has carried out his purpose, marching from his base at Berwick's Bay quite through and through the heart of the enemy's country, beating their armies, destroying their gunboats, taking their fortified places, and wholly demolishing their organization both for war and agriculture, and all without serious loss to himself, entitles Gen. Banks to unquestioned credit as a general. He has fully vindicated the claims to military talent of the best order that his friends have always put forward in his behalf.

But striking as has been the success of Gen. Banks up to this point, there is reason to believe that his plans are yet only partially developed. The grand sweep that his army has made, from New-Orleans as a pivot, in a circle from Brashear City northwest and north to Opelousas, and east toward Port Hudson, indicates that having shattered the enemy's forces behind him, he means to carry his soldiers, with the spirit of victory still animating them, straight against that rebel stronghold. And with the aid that Porter and Farragut can give him, we need not doubt his success. The nation will hail the result with no common joy if the gallant Army of the Gulf, with Banks at its head, shall strike hands with the toiling ranks of Grant on the vanquished hills of Vicksburgh.

Defunct Serpents.—Two sorts of snake have been very much spoken of in this country during the last two years—the anaconda and the copperhead. The Anaconda came first, the Copperhead next. The anaconda was the largest serpent, the copperhead the meanest reptile. The anaconda was military, the copperhead political—the first was loyal, the other traitorous. The anaconda had an illustrious parentage, the copperhead was very low-born. It was the aim of the loyal anaconda to twine around the huge carcass of the rebellion, break its backbone, and make a festive meal of it; it was the aim of the copperhead to strike its venomous fangs into the heart of the North, and to reduce to "cold obstruction's apathy" the glorious vitality of the nation.

Both the anaconda and the copperhead are now deceased. They were both failures, and both have perished unwept. We shall never see their like again. Instead of setting an anaconda at the Southern Confederacy, and watching wearily its vain efforts to stretch its folds round the stupendous body, we now aim with all our force to strike the monster on its head, which is Richmond; in its heart, which is Tullahoma; or to pierce with iron its *aorta*, which Jeff. Davis says is the Mississippi River.

McClellan's Campaigns.—We publish this morning in full the testimony of Gen. McClellan before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. It will be found deeply interesting, and should be read by every one who would understand the great campaigns of 1862. Taken in connection with the testimony of Gen. Hooker and other officers, which we have already published, and the very full report of the Congressional Committee, which we gave on the 6th of last month, an excellent understanding of the Peninsular campaign, the Maryland campaign, and the operations in front of Washington, may be had. Beside these documents, we have given our own opinion of Gen. McClellan's operations; on Friday we quoted a rebel opinion; and now we complete the circle by permitting Gen. McClellan to speak for himself.

Loyalty and Fidelity Against Treason and Copperheadism.

Reading in a foreign newspaper that the new Boulevards in Paris were to be named after the eighteen Marshals of the First Empire, excluding Marmont, the thirteenth Marshal, for his treachery in 1813, it brought up into my memory the history of some of the distinguished soldiers of France, both true and traitor, the histories of whom I should like briefly to state, as an encouragement to the loyal, and a warning to the Copperheads. We begin with Bayard. After he was struck down in covering the retreat of the French army by a stone bullet, he was placed, at his own request, with his back to a tree, his face to the enemy, his eyes on the cruciform hilt of his sword. The first who approached him was the Spanish General, Pescara, who addressed him in the kindest manner.

The Constable de Bourbon (French Copperhead) next made his appearance, and with much emotion, bending over him, said, "Believe me, from my very soul, I weep for your condition."

At these words Bayard raised his noble gaze upon the face of the unfaithful Prince.

"Waste not your sorrows upon me, my lord, but reserve them for yourself. I die as I have lived, an honest man and faithful to my Sovereign. But I pity you—you whom I behold in arms against your Prince, your country and your oath." So passed away Bayard.

In our own times, in this century, there are five eminent French soldiers whom I will name:—Moreau killed at Dresden, fighting on the side of the Allies against his country; Marmont, who betrayed the army in 1813, and who asked on his deathbed at Venice that his remains should be placed in the Hotel of the Invalids, which was very properly refused; Bourmont, who deserted prior to the battle of Waterloo, made a Marshal by the Bourbons and had to leave France with them—all these three the objects of contempt and scorn to every loyal Frenchman. Turn we to the other two. Ney, who was shot as a traitor, (on the place where his statue now stands,) a decision made by the disloyal nobility of France, is now honored by every true Frenchman as one who fought one hundred battles for France, and not one against her. Gen. Delmar, is the fifth of the eminent soldiers. A plain, blunt, republican soldier of the army of Italy, he was asked by Napoleon what he thought of the Coronation. "Nothing is wanting but the million of men who lost their lives in putting down this mummery." For this remark Napoleon refused to employ him until after his reverses in Russia. Delmar commanded in the division where the Saxons turned false and fired on the French at the battle of Leipsic. He was mortally wounded at that battle and was left in the care of an Aid at Leipsic, after the Allies entered Leipsic. Bernadotte, a companion of Delmar's in the army of Italy, called to see him, sent in his name and waited in the antechamber for the answer. "Tell him," said the dying soldier in a voice loud enough to be heard by Bernadotte, "to leave me to die in peace. I do not wish to see the traitor."

I commend the example of the first and last two named, as worthy to be followed by all, and particularly by those who are only slightly tainted with Copperheadism, before it is too late; as they should remember there is a hereafter in this world as well as in the next.

G. W. R

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The Course of the Ruling Classes of England Regarding the Slaveholders' Rebellion—The Mistake they Have Made, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 29, 1863.

That retribution follows wrong-doing, that we must reap that which we have sown, that honesty is the best policy, are maxims of universal acceptation, because they are founded in universal experience. Yet how prone men, and even nations, are to forget them in the hour of temptation, and to act as though they were the offspring of weak and superstitious minds. Still the serpent repeats to us the beguiling sophism as often as he would lead us away from the paths of duty, "ye shall not surely die;" and still he is believed, after six thousand years of sad experience. Wisdom is generally supposed to be the fruit and accompaniment of knowledge, and folly the child of ignorance; yet in all ages the most stupendous follies have been committed by those who have assumed to sit in the very seats and foci of knowledge and power, while wisdom has sought the dwellings of the poor and the unlearned.

I have been led to the perpetration of these truisms by reflecting upon the course which the Government and ruling classes of England have pursued in regard to our slaveholders' rebellion. That Government, sustained by the classes referred to, has for fifty or sixty years been the implacable foe of negro Slavery. It was in 1807, I believe, that it abolished the Slave-trade; in 1834 it abolished Slavery in its West India Islands; and in 1824 or 1825 the Slave-trade was declared by Parliament to be piracy. But if England loved freedom much, it hated Republicanism more; and in an evil hour the tempter whispered the flattering falsehood into her ear that, by giving the cold shoulder to the great Republic in this day of its probation, and under the deceitful garb of neutrality, if she would give indirect aid and comfort to the slaveholding rebels, she would accomplish the two darling purposes of her heart, viz.: She would bring about the dissolution of the American Union, and at the same time regain, commercially and practically, the possession of a portion of her lost American colonies. She was seduced by the voice of the syren. Her political philosophers and oracles announced that the Republican bubble had burst; that the great Union of free States, whose example had been her reproach, and whose increasing power had been her envy and her dread, was forever shattered into fragments, and could never again trouble the severe repose of the despots and oligarchs of Europe. She listened and was betrayed. She forsook her maxims of civil freedom, she was false to her history and to her character, and she gave her aristocratic hand in cordial fellowship to the American traitors who rebelled against a free Government on account of its freedom, and have attempted to set up a Government founded on Slavery as its corner-stone! To make the evidence of her apostacy complete, it is only necessary to add, that the slaveholding conspirators, those of them who were first and longest and loudest in advocating a dissolution of the Union, were, at the same time, advocates of a revival of the African Slave-trade; that they had revived it, in fact, before they had formally declared themselves out of the Union, and in spite of the laws which their friends and creatures then in power in Washington were sworn to execute.

By taking sides with the rebels, their British sympathizers expected to break up the Union in a very brief space—to obtain an indefinite supply of cotton—and by destroying the commercial and political power of the American Union, to add to their own in like proportion. England, whose history has been a recital of bloody wars, civil and foreign—she who laid the foundations of her overshadowing national debt in a war upon her American Colonies—she who made a war of intervention upon France of twenty years' duration, in order to reëstablish the fallen Bourbon dynasty—she who, in alliance with France, made war upon Russia, in order to keep practical possession of Turkey—and she who has scarcely emerged from a war of extermination against her most grievously oppressed East India subjects—such is the Government and people who now raise their hands in affected horror at the civil strife in this country! Either the history of England for fifty years—the history of her politics, her policy, her morals and her religion—has been one continued tissue of hypocrisy and falsehood, or she to-day exhibits the most astonishing example of apostacy, inconsistency and stultification that the world has ever seen. Now behold the fruits!

Has England obtained the reward of her faithlessness? Has she obtained cotton? Have the sinister predictions of her statesmen and publicists, the material aid extended to the rebels by her merchants and moneyed classes, or the "cold neutrality" of her Government, singly or combined, tended to shake the faith of the American people in their institutions, or weakened their resolve to maintain them? Not in the least. So far from that being the effect, it is well understood that the outward pressure has tended to bind the people together, and to weld anew the bonds of union. This tendency is so obvious and so natural that not a few men of sagacity would be willing to risk all the dangers of a superadded foreign war, for the sake of its necessary effect in uniting all parties and all hearts in the common purpose to maintain the Union. A nation containing a large disaffected party within its lines cannot be more than half in earnest. It is in a state of semi-paralysis, from which nothing is so well calculated to rouse it as the shock of foreign war. If this great people were thoroughly united as one man and roused to action, it would be invincible against the combined powers of England and France, and the rebellion would be crushed and overthrown like a house of cards. It is not the great power of the rebels, but their terrible earnestness caused by the terrible necessity which is upon them, that has given partial and temporary success to their enterprise. Foreign intervention would place us under a similar necessity, and cause us to be equally in earnest, and England will find that just in proportion as she takes sides with the rebels, or displays a spirit hostile to the Union, she will aid us by uniting us.

Such, then, have been the fruits of England's faithlessness. She has not attained a single end, the contemplation of which seduced her into the embraces of the slave oligarchs, while she has forfeited all right to the sympathies of the great people whose profoundest sentiments of national pride and patriotism she has outraged. I speak of the England that is—of the Government and aristocracy by which it is ruled. With the England that may be—that must be—the England that BRIGHT, and COBDEN, and STEWART MILL are endeavoring to resurrect from beneath the toppling ruins of a corrupt and decaying aristocracy, the American people can and will cherish feelings of the most cordial fraternity. These great and good men, and the generous people in whose name they speak, are the salt of English earth, and I cannot doubt that they will save it from the folly and wickedness which now rule it.

If the British Government, true to the generous instincts of its people, to its laws, its policy of half a century, to its character and honor, had studiously discouraged, repressed and punished every attempt of its subjects to give aid and comfort to the slaveholding rebels, and especially if France and other Powers, which have professed equal abhorrence of Slavery, and which are in like manner suffering for a supply of cotton, had pursued a similar course, there cannot be a doubt that the rebellion would have been terminated before the present time. But, actuated by selfishness, and by hatred of Republicanism, they abandoned their principles, in obedience to the voice of the tempter, and now they are mocked by a just Providence with grievous disappointment. The poisoned chalice is coming home to them in the wails of their hungry millions for bread, and the clamors of their manufacturers for their accustomed profits upon the labor of the poor. They are learning a new lesson in the school of bitter experience, that nations and Governments, like individuals, are subject to the law of compensation or retribution. There can be no wisdom or policy which is incompatible with good faith, and no rule of action safe, which is not founded in justice and straightforward honesty. Thank God for it. It is a vital part of his immutable Providence, which the cunning of man cannot evade or escape.

SPECTATOR.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 2.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The subscriptions to the 5.20 bonds yesterday amounted to $5,166,200. The number of letters received by JAY COOKE & Co., containing subscriptions, was 100. The number of individual subscribers supplied with bonds was 480. 257 new subscribers paid their money for coupon bonds, and 40 for registered bonds. The orders by telegraph amounted to $3,000,000.

GEN. SCOTT TO THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

A correspondence has taken place between Gen. SCOTT and the Internal Revenue Department regarding the tax upon his military income, against which he protested as illegal. It amounted to $30 50 in the short month of February. The correspondence has been terminated by the decision of Commissioner LEWIS. It is that the tax is lawful and must be paid.

The following is the letter of Gen. SCOTT to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in which he insists that the tax on his pay violates the faith which Congress pledged to him:

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1863.

Hon. Jos. J. Lewis, Commissioner Internal Revenue:

SIR: I avail myself of the appointment of a new Commissioner to appeal from a decision of the office against me, dated Dec. 17, 1862. It is due, however, to Gov. BOUTWELL, to say that my case was not distinctly before him, or the decision would probably have been otherwise. I beg permission to lay it before you in the smallest number of words. I am a retired officer, under a special provision of law, section 16, Act Aug. 3, 1861, in these words: "That should the Brevet Lieutenant-General be retired under this act, it shall be without reduction in his current pay, subsistence or allowance." Now, please cast your eye over my settlement with the Paymaster—copy of the account herewith—for the short month of February, and it will be seen that under the decision in question, thirty-one dollars, thirteen cents were deducted from that months' pay, subsistence and allowance, to satisfy the Internal Revenue Tax. This exemplification must satisfy the mind as well as the eye that such reduction is made in violation of the faith of Congress specially pledged to me.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT.

The pay-roll attached to his letter shows that the General's pay for the month of February was two hundred and seventy dollars; the pay of four servants, fifty-two dollars; clothing for them, ten dollars; forage for one horse, fifty dollars; subsistence—eighty rations a day—six hundred and seventy-two dollars, and rations for four servants, thirty-three dollars and sixty cents. His annual subsistence, pay and allowances amount to thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty cents.

RETURNED FROM THE ARMY.

The party accompanying the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary of State, namely: M. SCHLEIDEN, Minister from the Hanseatic cities; Baron GEROLT, Prussian Minister; Count PIPER, Swedish Minister; Baron GRABOW, Secretary of the Russian Legation, with others, have returned from their visit to the Rappahannock and Fortress Monroe.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

A case has arisen in which a settler claimed a certain tract under the Preëmption law. After the inception of his right as a preëmptor, yet before the establishment of his claim, the route of a railroad was surveyed, whereupon it was found that his claim fell upon the even-numbered section, or $2 50 per acre land. He then proposed to avail himself of the right to transmute his preëmption into a claim under the Homestead. Held by the General Land Office to be admissible, but, in virtue of the restriction upon that class of lands, (even-numbered railroad sections,) he is limited to 80 acres to inclose his residence.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

A letter from Santa Fé to the Commissioner of the General Land Office here contains the following:

"The organization of the new Territory of Arizona, giving increased trade and travel to our thoroughfares—the reopening of commercial relations between Northern Mexico and the States—the opening of new roads leading to the Gulf of California, and the establishment of new forts by the military in fertile valleys in the midst of the Indian country—the discovery of new mines and rich placers in various parts of the Territory—and above all, the evident awakening of a spirit of enterprise on the part of our native population, shown by the cultivation of new fields upon the frontier, give flattering promise that the Land Department of New-Mexico will, at an early day, instead of being a burden as heretofore, prove a source of profit to the Government."

GREAT INFLUX OF "CONTRABANDS."

Within the past few days a large number of "contrabands," of all ages and sexes, have come within our lines at Union Mills. Thirteen came in on Thursday. Some of them hail from as far West as the Blue Ridge.

MEDALS OF HONOR—OUR NAVAL HEROES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 3, 1863.

The following seamen and others in the naval service of the United States have been specially mentioned to the Department by their Commanding Officers in such terms as, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, to entitle them to the Medal of Honor authorized by an act of Congress approved December 21, 1861, to be bestowed upon "such petty officers, seamen and marines as shall most distinguish themselves by gallantry in action and other seamanlike qualities during the present war," viz:

James McCloud, Captain of Foretop, a volunteer from the *Colorado* on board *Pensacola*, in the attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and at the taking of New-Orleans, April 24 and 25, 1862; specially commended.

Louis Richards, Quartermaster, also on board *Pensacola*, on same occasions as those just mentioned. "Fine conduct"—"through din and roar of battle, steered the ship through barricade, and his watchful devotion to orders contributed greatly to successful passage;" "coolness perfectly heroic."

Thomas Flood, boy, also on board *Pensacola*, on same occasions, assisted "very materially by taking the duties of the Signal Quartermaster, who was shot down, which duties he performed with the coolness, exactitude and fidelity of a veteran seaman." "Cannot speak too warmly of Flood." "Intelligence and character of a high order."

James Buck, Quartermaster, on board the *Brooklyn*, in the attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and at the taking of New-Orleans, April 24 and 25, 1862. "Stationed at the wheel." "Early in fight painfully wounded by a heavy splinter, but for seven hours stood bravely at his post, refusing to go below until positively ordered to do so." "Next morning stole to his station, and steered the ship over eight hours."

Oscar E. Peck, second class boy, on board *Varuna*, in attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip. "Coolness and intrepidity attracted the attention of all hands." "Deserving great praise."

Thomas Gehegan, Boatswain's Mate, on board *Pinola*, in the attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and at the taking of New-Orleans. "Brave example he set the crew, and faithful manner with which he served his gun, bringing up his own ammunition when men composing powder division had been nearly all killed or wounded."

Edward Farrel, Quartermaster, on board *Owasco*, in the reduction of Forts Jackson and St. Philip. "His intelligence, coolness, and capacity were conspicuous."

Peter Williams, seaman on board *Monitor* in fight with *Merrimac*, March 19, 1862. Made an Acting Master's Mate, but now (March, 1863,) an Acting Ensign on board *Florida*.

Benjamin Seaverer, sailor, who raised flag on Fort Clark. "Deed of noble daring."

John Davis, Quarter-Gunner on board *Valley City*, in attack of enemy's vessels and a fort near Elizabeth City, N. C., Feb. 10, 1862. When vessel was on fire near the magazine, seated himself on an open barrel of powder, as the only means to keep the fire out.

Charles Kenyon, fireman, on board *Galena*, in attack upon Drury's Bluff, May 15, 1862. "Conspicuous for persistent courage."

Jeremiah Regan, Quartermaster, on board *Galena*, in same attack, May 15, 1862. His good conduct "attracted the particular attention" of his commanding officer.

Alexander Hood, Quartermaster, John Kelley, second-class fireman, both on board *Ceres*, in fight near Hamilton, up Roanoke River, July 9, 1862, and both spoken of for "good conduct and soul-bravery."

Daniel Lakin, seaman, John Williams, seaman, John Breese, Boatswain's Mate, Alfred Peterson, seaman, all on board *Commodore Perry*, in attack upon Franklin, N. C., Oct. 3, 1862, and "distinguished themselves by their gallant conduct."

Thomas C. Barton, seaman, on board *Hunchback*, in attack upon Franklin, North Carolina. Mentioned for "heroic conduct."

Edwin Smith, ordinary seaman, on board *Whitehead*, in attack upon Franklin, North Carolina, Oct. 3, 1862. "Swam ashore under the fire of the enemy with a line, and thus rendered important service." Mentioned for "gallantry."

Daniel Harrington, landsman, on board *Pocahontas*. Landing in a boat near Brunswick, Georgia, March 11, 1862, and when fired upon by the enemy, concealed, "exhibited great coolness and bravery."

John Williams, Captain Maintop on board *Pawnee*, in attack upon Matthias Point, June 26, 1861. "Gallantry cannot be spoken of in too high terms. Though wounded by a musket ball in the thigh, he retained charge of his boat; and when staff was shot away, held the stump in his hand, with the flag, till we got alongside the *Freeborn*."

J. B. Frisbee, Gunner's Mate, on board *Pinola*, in attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the taking of New-Orleans. "Berth-deck on fire, he instantly closed the magazine and remained inside."

Thomas Bourne, seaman; William McKnight, Coxswain; William Martin, seaman; John Greene, Captain Forecastle, Captains of guns on board *Varuna*, in attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862. Mentioned as having done "their duty, through the thickest of the fight, with great coolness and danger to the enemy."

John McGowan, Quartermaster, Amos Bradley, landsman, on board *Varuna*, in attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862. "Stood at the wheel the whole of the time, although guns were raking the decks from behind them." "Their position was one of the most responsible on the ship, and they did their duty to the utmost."

George Hollat, third class boy, on board *Varuna*, in attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862. Mentioned "as deserving great praise."

Charles Florence, Boatswain's Mate; William Young, Boatswain's Mate; William Parker, Captain of the after Guard; Edward Wright, Quartermaster, on board the *Cayuga*, in attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the taking of New-Orleans, April 24th and 25th, 1862. Mentioned with "praise for their conduct."

Charles Bradley, Boatswain's Mate; Timothy Sullivan, Coxswain; James Byrnes, Boatswain's Mate, on the *Louisville*. First Captains of 9-inch guns. Specially recommended for their "attention to duty, bravery and coolness in action."

John McDonald, Boatswain's Mate, Charles Robinson, Boatswain's Mate; Pierre Leon, Captain forecastle; Peter Cotton, Coxswain, on board the *Baron de Kalb*. Mentioned by their Commanding Officer as having distinguished themselves in various actions.

Charles W. Morton, Boatswain's Mate; William Martin, Boatswain's Mate; Robert Williams, Signal Quartermaster, on board the *Benton*. Also mentioned by their Commanding Officer as having distinguished themselves in various actions.

The Secretary of the Navy therefore awards a Medal of Honor to each of the persons above mentioned, which will be transmitted upon application made through their Commanding Officers, respectively.

The awards will be made hereafter only upon recommendations from Commanding Officers, in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5, of General Order No. 10 of this series.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Ward's Statue of the Fugitive Negro, at the Academy of Design.

With the exception of a few monumental works, the American sculptors of our day have been gravitating toward decorative art. A large majority of works of this kind are the faces or figures of pretty girls and children, out of which all traces of soul have been elaborated away in a mere aim at prettiness and mechanical finish. These emasculations, in a spirit of weak sentimentality, are called, incessantly, "Hope," "Faith," or "Innocence," to suit the pleasure of the purchaser, and may be changed at his sweet will, so that one statue can be made to do service for a whole gallery of sentiments. So much multiplied has this class of work become, and so ostentatiously has it been thrust before the public, that they have almost come to think that nothing better is worthy of their notice. It is not a little refreshing, therefore, to find a man who can grapple successfully with the higher requisites of his noble art.

The genuine interest and admiration which Mr. J. Q. A. WARD's work attracts is a symptom of a healthy change.

Here is the simple figure of a semi-nude negro, sitting, it may be on the steps of the Capitol, a fugitive, resting his arms upon his knees, his head turned eagerly piercing into the distance for his ever vigilant enemy, his hand grasping his broken manacles with an energy that bodes no good to his pursuers. A simple story, simple and most plainly told. There is no departure from the negro type. It shows the black man as he runs to-day. It is no abstraction, or bit of metaphysics that needs to be labeled or explained. It is a fact, and not a fancy. He is all African. With a true and honest instinct, Mr. WARD has gone among the race, and from the best specimens, with wonderful patience and perseverance, has selected and combined, and from this race alone erected a noble figure—a form that might challenge the admiration of an ancient Greek. It is a mighty expression of stalwart manhood, who now, thanks to the courage and genius of the artist, stands forth for the first time to assert in the face of the world's prejudices, that, with the best of them, he has at least an equal physical conformation.

We have seen no work of modern American sculpture which equals this in artistic ability. It is genuinely original. It has been studied from nature, not as are most American statues, in the galleries of the old world. In its individual parts, there are no plagiarisms from the Apollo. In all the galleries of ancient art, no sculptured man sits in this posture, no one embodies the same or a similar sentiment. The great forms, as well as the minuter details, are felt with all a Greek's eye for an expressive and harmonious whole. In this statue there is no skin-deep work. His muscles swell to a definite purpose, and though they cover, they still account for the underlying mechanism.

Mr. WARD's name is one more added to the long list of eminent Ohio sculptors which claims a CLEVENGER and a POWERS. He has been highly and widely praised for his statue of the great Western Pioneer KENTON, which he designed for his native State. His "Indian Hunting Boy" was the gem of the last year's exhibition. This exquisite statuette was remarkable for its fidelity to the physical, mental and moral character of the savage. The wild "varmint" of the woods, peering and hurrying along the track of his game, himself an animal fierce and instinctive as the dog by his side, was a great refreshment after our plumed, bald-headed, Roman-nosed and immemorial acquaintance, the Indian of English poetry, of bank notes, school orations and the stage. Mr. WARD's negro has the same veracity—is neither a saint nor a sinner, but a very "likely" contraband, making his fight against the many and dreadful disadvantages of his constitution, his condition and his race.

This fidelity to the actual, we take to be the first and indispensable condition of real influence in a work of art. Without it we can have no hold on strong minds and strong hearts; we cannot even arrest the final judges, men of reality, earnest for fact as the weapon with which they must do the work of the world. Is this negro, then, a *bona fide* negro—the "genuine article?"

The final question will be, whether he makes a good and sufficient fight. When the difficulties are fairly shown, is there yet manhood enough in the figure to overmatch them? Here is the round head, the flattened face, the air, well felt through all his energy, of long oppression before superior force—here are all the elements of his tragedy; now, is there fire enough in him to convert them all to mere fuel for the flame of heroism? Is our negro a load or a lift?

But the significance of this figure is not narrowed by its individuality, or confined to that. This joy of escape from bondage to self-reliance; this mind divided between evasion and resistance; this determined vigilance, the guard and price of freedom, is not merely or mainly an incident of the passing day. In its largest meaning, this is the story of every exodus, and so is a piece not only of our own time and history, but of all history and of universal time.

That the figure is well placed, and, as a mere figure, is very largely, as well as accurately conceived and modeled, no intelligent student will fail to see. As a spiritual presence, a spark and kindler of imagination, while we feel we, cannot, of course, measure or define, its power, it has no prettiness or pettiness—not enough of action or incident to interfere with the full effect of character or personal and impersonal force. It is, in every respect, an effort in the right direction; an example of true, not counterfeit ideality; a work that will not dwindle or vanish before our eyes.

If the reader would see Mr. WARD's statue, let him grope his way to a sequestered alcove of the Academy rooms, where, dimly lighted, crowded into a corner, so that he may only see one side, he will find a work which, for genuine artistic aim and thorough realization, no American statue has surpassed, thrust into obscurity by a committee of artists, who hang in the best places scores of pictures that scarce deserve to be called works of art. In the nobler ages of art the sculptor was conceded the front rank, but here he is made to stand aside, that vast canvasses, crowded with poor representations of beasts, may not be lost to the sight of shoddy purchasers.

Position of England Towards North America—Its Insincerity and Its Danger Reviewed from a European Point of View.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to hand you herewith a free translation of some remarks on your national troubles, in their connection with England, I lately sent to one of our Swiss papers. Some of its appreciations and points of view may possibly be new to your readers, and you may think it worth your while to communicate them. A SWISS OBSERVER.

*To the Gazette of L**, Switzerland:*

In a preceding communication addressed to your paper, I reviewed at length the various causes of the American crisis and revolution. I pointed and depicted the men of the South who were its authors and most active agents, and in closing I arrived at the conclusion, that whatever might be the definitive issue of the struggle, reunion, reconstruction or separation, one fact appeared to me certain, and that was the failure, nay, the total wreck of the magnificent programme of the leading conspirators. A vast Empire based upon the perpetuity and propagation of Slavery, with the liberty of the white man resting upon the Slavery of the Black! Unless, added I, liberal France, and Abolitionist England—especially the latter—should repudiate the principles and doctrines which for the last forty years she has proclaimed to the world, with so much noise, so much emphasis not devoid of national vanity, and should recognize the Southern States as an independent power, without fixing at once by clear and well-defined treaty stipulations to the institution of Slavery the limits which it occupies to-day. It was at the beginning of the present year, Mr. Editor, that I had arrived at the above stated conclusion; I did go on the understanding that the two sections of the country at war should be completely abandoned to their own selves, and that the struggle should definitively, really and exclusively take place between the two rival and antagonistical systems, Democracy and Free-labor on one side—Oligarchy and Slavery on the other. Since then, numerous and important events have crowded round the question, and in presence of the grave facts brought to us from your side of the ocean, I withdraw my conclusions, and beg the use of your columns to explain to your readers the reasons why I do so.

A close examination of the European news of the last few weeks discloses to us a series of facts of the gravest import—facts alongside of which an open recognition of the Southern States would really be an act of good will—facts which betray on the part of England and the English the decided will to bring about the triumph of the South, cost what it may, and compel me reluctantly to consider now as possible, perhaps as not improbable, the eventual and ultimate triumph the new *Oligarchic Slave Empire* under the powerful protection, *in fact*, of Old England, or rather of the *England of old* revived, regenerated—or degenerated—according to the point of view from which facts are examined. And so it is.

The success of the cotton loan, a transaction unheard of and without precedent in the annals of commerce, the open construction (for the Emperor of China!) of numerous and formidable iron-clad steamers, the tone of the press, the significance of the speeches, pronounced lately in Parliament by members of the Cabinet—everything convinces Americans, (slower to believe it than you might think?) that they are in a state of actual, flagrant warfare, against the *South*, united by an *offensive alliance, in fact*, with the most influential classes of England, countenanced by some kind of secret understanding and occult connivance on the part of the official authorities. They see Lord PALMERSTON, that Nestorian concoctor of petty European revolutions for the benefit of English diplomacy, transferring the theatre of his Machiavelian legerdemain in their country; and their fears become almost a certainty, when they read the sardonic and satiric speech by which the wily Premier very coolly puts English municipal law above the law of nations! and affirms with a cynical sneer that England is a country of law! That her law for enforcing the observation of the neutrality and international laws, will be *enforced to the letter*, but that the Yankees must not delude themselves into the belief that an iota of it will be changed, however deficient and inefficient it might be for carrying out the object for which it was framed! Against such declarations, Americans recall with bitterness, how, at the time of the Canadian rebellion in 1838, they strengthened by new and more vigorous provisions the neutrality law acknowledged to have been insufficient. They recall how they respected neutrality during the Crimean War; how they suspended the construction of Russian vessels; how they were naff enough to decline making use of the letters-of-marque which were then offered to them, and foolishly threw away the splendid chance offered of realising large fortunes and inflicting at the same time heavy injury on the English merchant navy, exactly as the English practice it to-day under the Confederate flag! and they swear now that in future they shall not be caught again practicing such silly forbearance. And meanwhile, whilst biding their time for the first good occasion, they keep an exact account of the losses inflicted on them by the Anglo-rebel steamers, with the firm intention of claiming capital and interest some fine day when John Bull shall have the Gaul and the Muscovite grasping at his throat. And thus it may be brought about that England's want of straightforwardness and good faith may resuscitate in those days the worst practices of the sea rovers and fillibusters of the Seventeenth Century; for Americans do not see any practical difference between *piracy* and Capt. SEMMES' highly extolled exploits, than they see between the *forced loan* extorted by an ex-soldier of the Pope and *brigandage*. Can we wonder, therefore, Mr. Editor, abstraction made of all national prejudices, at the irritation now prevailing amongst Americans when they pass in review and analyze a little closely the strange facts now disclosed before their eyes.

Strange spectacle, indeed! than this, of a British aristocracy, so moral, so religious, so wedded to principles, who, during thirty years, joined chorus with the denunciators of Slavery; joined with eagerness the national crusade against this institution. Strange sight, indeed, to see this haughty aristocracy stretching a helping hand, I had almost said giving a friendly embrace, to this violent, despotic slave oligarchy on the *altar* of a common hatred to Democracy, and of a common worship to the principles of Aristocracy and to the power of King Cotton! and that in complete oblivion that an abyss divides these two bodies—the first resting on the privileged possession of the soil; the second on the possession of the laborer,—on the possession of man by man.

Strange sight, again! though less surprising this, of a mercantile class, celebrated once for the severity of its principles, launching blindly into a transaction without precedent in the annals of commerce, condemned alike by a sense of sound morality and sound mercantile perspicacity; unless, indeed, (which might yet be the case,) the English Government should connive secretly at the whole scheme, and claim later to throw the protection of its *neutral* flag over this *neutral* cotton, stored by the cares of this *extra neutral* official, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, in the *neutral* storehouses of the *neutral* States of Georgia and Alabama, bought later by *neutral* merchants in the *neutral* ports of London and Liverpool, then transformed *very neutrally* into *neutral* iron-clad vessels, loaded with neutral cannons, guns and powder, manned with *neutral* crews, who, running *neutrally* the blockade of Charleston, have deposited on its bastions *neutral* Whitworth cannons, which have launched neutral balls, armed with little *neutral* steel points, that have indeed *neutralized* in the most effective manner the attack of the Monitors! wonderful result of a purely mercantile operation.

A strange spectacle it is, indeed! to see that Press once so celebrated for its independence and manliness, which for thirty years has exhausted against Slavery and the slaveholders all the possible arguments drawn from common law, from philosophy, morality, political economy and religion, turn a sudden summersault at the instigation of its new allies—I had almost said of its new masters—and find now in those very same sources of principles powerful arguments in favor of the now divine institution!!

Strange and sad spectacle is this, presented by those religious societies or bodies, who, yielding to the general worldy movement, suppress surreptitiously, this year, the *accustomed* prayers and invocations in favor of the abolition of Slavery! and expose themselves to the Christian-like, but decided and energetic protest of their Scotch brethren, and of a very large French Protestant clergy.

Strange spectacle, at last, is this offered by that proud and powerful Government who, for the last forty years, has come forward before the world as the High Priest, as the Peter the Hermit of the great Abolition crusade, who has preached it and practiced it by all the means within its reach, repudiates all its old cherished traditions at the very moment when an honest and strict neutrality would have been the means of inflicting a mortal blow to the institution which it pretended to pursue with such impartial and disinterested hostility!

Americans, Mr. Editor, though no diplomats, are intelligent and quick-sighted. They contemplate with astonishment and a pardonable bitterness this series of undeniable facts, and they draw from it the natural and logical conclusion that English Abolitionism was not sincere; that it was inspired less by a strict adherence to principles and a sincere love of the black race, than by a hidden fear and hatred of this great Republic and an ill-disguised jealousy of its immense material prosperity; they compare not inaptly Abolition England to the fox of the fable, which having lost its tail, insisted upon its fellows *abolishing* also their unwieldy (Slavery) appendages, but was answered by a request to turn round! and by peals of laughter! And they give vent to their belief and their resentment by some rather severe formulas, strongly justified, it must be confessed, by appearances such as these.

That the *political downfall of the United States* must be gauged and measured by the *moral degradation of England* as the first is, in a great measure, the consequence of the second.

That a *jealous and rapacious mercantilism* and *political Pharisaism* are getting to be fast two of the main distinguishing features of English nationality, unless the sincerely religious classes, the middle classes and the working classes should hasten to raise their independent and energetic protest, throw on the other side of the scale their influence, limited as it may be, and *neutralize* the deplorable results of the doings of a portion of the upper classes.

Such are, Mr. Editor, the grievances and the belief of a great majority of the North Americans. I ask of you, as an independent journalist, to communicate them to your readers. These I know are almost without exception independent, impartial neutrals, open to arguments; but they are too much exposed to receive exclusively their impressions and information from Paris and London, (suspicious sources,) and are thus exposed to the involuntary errors of persons "who, hearing but one bell, hear but one sound."

A SWISS OBSERVER.

In Memoriam.

From the Independent.

There was time, last week, barely to announce the decease of LUCY MARIA, wife of HENRY C. BOWEN, and fourth daughter of LEWIS TAPPAN. The event took all by surprise. A simple restlessness during the fore part of the night of Tuesday, the 21th, was the only sign of disturbance. Not till toward morning was there alarm. At 9½ A. M. she left her earthly cares, and entered upon her eternal rest! A bright glow rested upon her face as she was departing, as if some surprising joy or glorious vision was opening before her. An after-examination revealed the entire degeneration of the muscular structure of the heart.

Naturally amiable and affectionate, these dispositions had been educated in her domestic relations, giving expression to her countenance and gentleness and kindness to all her acts. In a remarkable manner the loves and offices of motherhood developed and rendered gracious her whole character. For her children there was never too much care, or labor, or patience, or solicitude, or prayer. Maternal love made her wise and admirable.

On Sabbath afternoon, before the public services appointed for the church, the friends of the family gathered at her husband's dwelling. Never before had so many loved ones stood around her, without token of her love and gladness! The cross, now of flowers without thorns, chaplets of flowers as for a victor, and a profusion of odorous buds and simple blossoms, covered her around, as if, having slept in Christ, like him she was to be laid in a garden. In the midst of the blossoms stood a baptismal bowl upon the mother's coffin. A child of four weeks was brought for baptism. For the first time, no smile lit up that mother's face in the presence of her babe.

The babe just born into this life, and the mother just born into the other, were separated, though so close together, by all that there is between matter and spirit. After a few moments of prayer and sacred song, the company resorted to the church, already filled. Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON read selections of Scripture. Rev. Dr. STORRS, in a prayer full of heavenly aspiration and hope, lifted up all hearts toward that rest which remaineth for the people of God. The Pastor addressed a few remarks to the people.

The sun was far in the West, when in Greenwood the grave received its kindred dust. The wind bore out the solemn strains of a hymn, and when the benediction was pronounced, and the people moved, a beam of sunlight fell full and bright down into the grave, as if to redeem it from darkness. Already in these early days the birds were singing, the grass was sprouting, buds were swelling, and warm skies were smiling. All of them—birds, buds and roots—silently said, "*It is sown in weakness. It shall be raised in glory!*"

EMBROIDERED DRESSES.—The fashion of having embroidery on cloaks, ladies' dresses, and, in fact, garments of almost every description, is rapidly on the increase in this country—imported, as are other fashions, from Paris. Fortunately for the ladies, *the crisis* has not caught them unprepared, and left them with no other means of ornamenting their articles of dress but the tedious and tiresome one by hand. There is at least one of our popular sewing machines (GROVER & BAKER's,) which is adapted to both sewing and *embroidery*—the latter as well and as rapidly as it sews the plainest sewing. So long, then, at least, as the present fashion prevails, the manufacturers of this machine are assured of large sales.—*New-York Evangelist.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.—Extract of "The Night-blooming Cereus"—a most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and examine the quality; a sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle.
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DIED.

BLANCK.—On Saturday evening, May 2, after a brief illness, ISABELLA, youngest daughter of Wm. F. and Lizzie Blanck, aged 18 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 296 West Houston-st., on Monday, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BURROUGHS.—At Newtown, on Saturday, May 2, SARAH H., wife of John W. Burroughs, and daughter of Thomas H. Schuyler, of West Troy, aged 19 years, 3 months and 15 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Newtown, L. I. on Monday, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. Boats leave James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point for Newtown.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

BRIEN.—On Thursday, April 30, TIMOTHY BRIEN, aged 79 years, 1 month and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 360 Bleecker-st., on Sunday afternoon, May 3, at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

COGSWELL.—On Thursday, April 16, near New-Orleans, Sergt. GEO. E. COGSWELL, Co. B, 165th regiment N. Y. Vols., son of Hon. Wm. J. Cogswell.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DUKES.—On Thursday, April 30, SUSAN DUKES, wife of William H. Dukes, and daughter of the late John V. and Sarah A. Vanderbeck, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 251 East Houston-st., without further invitation.

FISH.—At Astoria, on Saturday, May 2, LYDIA G., relict of the late Thomas F. Fish, of Newburgh, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, Astoria, on Monday, May 4, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Newburgh, for interment.

FISH.—On Friday, May 1, MARY, wife of Capt. Charles Fish.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Spottswood, N. J., on Monday, May 4, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HAMILTON.—On Friday, May 1, after a severe sickness, JOHN HAMILTON, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 817 6th-av.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, after a brief illness, HUGH MILLER, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 103 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MCCANN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 1, Mr. JOHN T. MCCANN, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Constitution Fire Company No. 7, and of the Police Department, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 88 York-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon.

PORTER.—On Saturday, May 2, SARAH, widow of the late David G. Porter, aged 59 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas L. Asten, No. 426 Hudson-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

THOMAS.—On Thursday, April 30, JAMES THOMAS, aged 69 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Cyrus Lodge No. 208, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 196 West 39th-st., on Monday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity for interment.

WITHERS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 2, 1863, HENRY WITHERS, aged 80 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, May 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 181 Smith-st., corner of Warren-st., without further invitation.

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NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Trustees and three Inspectors of Election for the New-York Produce Exchange Company, will be held at the Trustee's Room, adjoining the entrance on Moore-st., on MONDAY NEXT, May 4, 1863. Polls will remain open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION and Commonwealth, or Eden Zion, of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ and 7½ P. M., at the Hall, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th st. Collection taken up.

IN THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts., Rev. J. O. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

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5,000 Mo. St. 6s 64	200 do s30. 123
35,000 do 64⅛	300 do 124
25,000 do 61½	500 Harlem Railroad...... 83
9,000 Mo. 6s, is. to H. & St. J. R. 88	1000 do 84
25,000 Erie 4th M. B. 108	800 do 84½
1,000 Hud. River 3d m. 114	500 do 85
2,000 Har. R. 3d M. 107	500 do b30 85
7,000 M. So. 2d M. ex. In. 101	1000 do 84⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. B. 120	100 do s10 84⅜
13,000 Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B. 82	800 do 84⅝
13,000 C. & N. W. 1 M. 81	1000 do 84⅝
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d M. ... 57	400 Harlem R. Pref. 96
6,000 do 56¾	50 do s30 95½
10,000 do 56½	12 do 95½
6,000 do 56	300 do 95¾
5,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st M. 105	50 M. S. & N. I. R. 70
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. ..91½	400 do s30 69½
2,000 Han. & St. J. 1st M. 72	200 do 69¾
1,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F. ...111	200 do s30 69¼
10,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d 104	100 do s30 69½
20,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M. 82½	100 do s10 69⅛
1,000 Cleve & Pitts. 4th 87	1200 do 69¾
1,000 do 85	400 M. S. & N. I. G. S. ...109½
15 Bank of Commerce 100	200 do 109½
10 Ocean Bank 88¾	20 Galena & Chi. R. 98
20 do 89	90 do 98⅜
12 Am. Ex. Bank 103	300 do 98⅝
5 Market Bank 100	700 Cleve. & Pitts. 84
5 Shoe & Leather B'k. 104	400 do 83⅜
12 Continental Bank.. 94	1000 do 83
25,000 American Gold.. 150⅛	400 do s30 83
98,000 do 150	1200 do s30 82½
5,000 do 149⅞	800 do 82⅝
500 Canton Co. 31½	500 do 82½
100 do s30 31½	100 do b30 83
100 do s60 31¼	100 do b30 83¼
100 do 31¼	200 do s30 82⅜
100 do 31	1000 do 82
200 do 30	50 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. 131½
50 Del. & Hud. C. Co. 138	650 Clev. & Tol. R. 109
100 Cumb. Coal Prefd... 24	100 do s30. 108
100 do b30 23½	600 do 108½
200 do s30 23¼	500 do s10 108¼
200 do 22	400 Chi. & Rock Is. s5 95
500 Bucks Co. Lead.... 2	200 do 96
50 Quicksilv. M. Co... 48	200 do 95¾
200 do 48½	200 do 95⅝
75 do 49	100 do 95½
100 Cen. Am. Trans. Co. 32	200 do 95⅜
50 Min. Mining Co. 110	200 do b7 95½
210 Pacific M. S. Co. 190	100 do s5 95⅛
100 do 189¾	500 Mil. & Pr. Du Chien 44
6 N. Y. Cen. R. 116⅛	200 do 44¼
350 do 116½	400 do 44½
200 Erie Railway 84⅛	196 Mil. & P. Du C., 2d P. 81
800 do 84½	1250 P., F. W. & C. R. 69
200 do 84⅝	200 do s30 68⅞
1300 do 84¾	250 Al. & T. H. R. 43
300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.... 94	50 do 42¾
50 do 94⅛	500 Alton & T. H. Pr. 75
250 Erie R. Prf. 101⅜	50 do 75¾
25 do 101½	100 Chic. & N. W. R. 25
200 do 101⅝	400 do 25¼
50 do 102	650 do 25⅛
50 do 101½	200 do 25⅜
125 Nor. & Wor. R. 85	850 do 25¾
10 do 86	100 do b30 26
1000 Reading R. 95	150 Chic. & Alt. 75
50 Mich. Cen. R. 105⅛	500 do 76
550 do 106	50 do 75½
	200 Chic. & Alt. Pr. 95
	10 Buf., N. Y. & E. R. 90

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.. 107½	25 Mich. Cen. R. 106
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 106	1000 M. S. & N. I. R. 69
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. 102	300 do b30 69½
25,000 do ....New 99⅞	400 do 68⅞
5,000 Mo. State 6s....s30 64⅝	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S. ... 109½
20,000 do 64⅛	100 do 109
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d.. 104	100 do s30. 108½
1,500 Amer. Gold 150⅛	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 94
100,000 do 150½	100 do b30 94⅛
20 Bank of Commerce. 100½	1000 Clev. & Pitt. R. 83½
200 Canton Company 31	50 do 83¼
700 do 30¼	400 M. & P. du C. 44½
100 do 30¾	100 do 44⅝
600 do b30 30½	100 Gal. & Chic. R. ...s30 98⅛
200 do s30 30¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R. 109⅛
200 Cum. Coal Prf. 23	100 do 109⅜
200 do 23¼	100 do b30. 110
500 do 24	500 do 110
200 Pacific M. S. Co. 189⅞	100 do 109
300 do 189⅝	1000 do s60. 109
300 Quicksilver M. Co. .. 49	300 do s10 109
900 do 48⅞	100 Chic. & R. I. R. 96
100 Bucks Co. Ld. Co. 2	800 do 95½
1100 Hudson Riv. R. 125	100 Tol. & Wab. Pref. 76
800 do 124½	100 Tol. & Wab. R. 76
150 do s30 124	300 P., F. W. & C. 69½
130 do 124⅛	200 Chic. & Alt. R. 75½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. 116⅛	100 do b10 76
350 do 116¼	20 do 75
200 do 116⅜	100 Alt. & T. H. Pref. 76
50 Erie Railway 85	200 do 75½
400 do s10 84⅜	450 Chic. & Alton Prf. 94
100 do 84¾	200 Alt. & Ter. H. R. 44
100 do 84⅝	100 do b30 44½
200 do 84⅛	500 Chic. & N. W. R. 27
400 Erie R. Pref. 102	400 do s10 26¾
500 Harlem R. 84	100 do s10 27½
1000 do 84⅛	50 do 27
300 do 84¾	500 do 28
100 do s15 83⅞	100 do s10 28
100 Har. R. Pref 96	50 Chi., B. & Q. R. 108
700 Reading Railroad.. 95	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 Amer. Gold 150¾	400 Harlem R. 84⅞
30,000 do 150⅞	300 do 84¾
10,000 do 150½	200 do s10 84¾
5 Quicks'r Min. Co ... 49	1000 do 84½
200 do 49½	200 do b10 84⅜
2200 Bucks Co. L. Co ... 2	100 Harlem R. Prf 95½
1000 do s10 2	500 M. S. & N. I. 69
100 Canada C. Co. ...b10 1¾	200 do b3 69
100 Pacific Mail b60. 190	200 ½ do s3 69
50 N. Y. Central R .. 116⅛	200 do b10 69⅛
500 Erie Railway........ 84⅞	100 Ill. Cen. R. S 94
400 do s3 84⅞	50 do 94⅛
100 do s10 84¾	200 Clev. & Pitts 83¾
100 do b3 84⅞	100 do b10 83½
600 do 84⅝	100 P., Ft. W. & C. 69⅛
200 do s3 84⅝	100 do b3 69⅜
100 Erie R. Pref. b10 102½	50 do s10 69⅛
800 Hudson R. R. 124½	50 Chic. & Al. R. 74
50 do s10. 124½	50 Galena & Chi. R. 98⅛
50 do 124⅝	200 Clev. & Tol. R. ....c. 108⅞
100 do b3 124⅝	100 do b3. 109
100 do s3 124⅜	300 Chic. & R. I. R. 96
800 do 124¾	100 do b3 96

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$50,000 Amer. Gold.... 149⅞	2500 Harlem R. 85⅛
2,000 do 149⅞	400 do 85⅛
20,000 do s3 149⅞	300 do s3 85⅛
500 U. S. 7 3-10 N's 106⅛	200 do s10 85⅜
5,000 do 106	600 do b3 85¾
10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G. 60⅛	800 do 85¾
500 Cum. Coal 24	100 do b3 85⅞
100 Quicks'r Mining Co. 48⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. R. b3 69
100 do b10 49	100 do 69⅛
500 Bucks Co. Lead Co. 2	300 do 69
200 do 2⅛	100 do b10 69
100 Cen. Am. Tr. Co. s60 31½	300 Clev. & P. R s3 83⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R. 117	200 do 83⅛
50 do s10. 117	200 do b3 83⅛
100 do b5. 117⅛	200 do 83⅛
250 Erie R. 84⅜	50 Chic. & Alton R 75
100 do s3 84⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R 98⅜
100 do b3 84⅜	50 do s10 98⅛
50 do b10 84⅞	100 Clev. & Tol. 110
300 Erie R. Pref. 102⅛	300 do b10 110⅛
150 do s3 102⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R. ..s10 95⅞
50 do b4 102⅞	100 do 95¾
100 P., Ft. W. & C. R. b10 69½	

SATURDAY, May 2—P. M.

The market for Stocks, to-day, was less excited than on Friday, though scarcely less firm at the close of the day. At the early Board the orders to sell on Friday's rapid advance caused a decline of 1 ₩ cent. on the greater part of the Share list. But later in the day the turn of the market was again upward, and at the Second Board prices were nearly, and, on many descriptions, quite equal to the quotations of Friday night. The movement on Hudson River Railway was 4 ₩ cent. higher, the cash price 125 ₩ cent., while 124@124¼ ₩ cent. was bid, seller's option, 30 days. At 4 o'clock the general market was firm, closing as follows, compared with the figures of the night before: the market closing firm. Chicago and Northwestern shares rose to 30 ₩ cent.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	150⅞	150	Harlem Pref	96	96
U. S. 6s, 1881	106¾	107½	Mich. Central	106	106
N. Y. Central	116⅛	116¾	Mich. Southern	70⅛	69
Erie	84⅞	84⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	109⅝	109½
Erie Preferred	102¾	102⅛	Illinois Central	94⅛	94¾
Hudson	121	125	Pittsburgh	84⅞	83⅛
Toledo	110	110	Fort Wayne	70⅛	69⅜
Pacific Mail	190⅜	190	Rock Island	97	96⅛
Quicksilver Co.	50	49	Treasury Certifs.	101⅞	102
Harlem	84⅜	85⅞	7-30 Tr. Notes	107	107⅛

The price of Gold fell from 150⅞ to 150 ₩ cent. The speculation on the Street was unusually tame, notwithstanding the War rumors from the Army of the Potomac. It has very little support in the Export demand, which amounts for the week to only $295,000. The demand for the New 5-20 year Loan of the United States to-day, by conversion of Currency at par, amounts to $2,055,000. The subscriptions to the same Loan on Friday, in Boston, we understand, exceeded $1,600,000.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	111	American Exchange	103
Manhattan	131½	Chatham	92
Merchants'	109	Bank of the Republic	106
America	121	Bank of N. America	102
City	135	Hanover	90
Phenix	107	Irving	80
North River	100	Metropolitan	108½
Tradesmen's	104	People's	98
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Market	100
Nassau	102	Shoe and Leather	103½
Merchants' Exchange	93½	Corn Exchange	104

Leather Manufacturers'	150	Continental	93½
Seventh Ward	130	St. Nicholas	90
State of New-York	102	Marine	138
Commerce	100½	Commonwealth	96
Broadway	150	Atlantic	70
Ocean	88½	N. Y. County	115
Mercantile	125	Park	115

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	110	Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	I. C. & M. L. G. Bonds	32
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106
N. Y. Cen. conv., '76	125	Chic. & N. W. int B.	96
Erie R. firsts, '68	112	Chic. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser.	84
Erie R. seconds, '79	120	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	56
Erie R. thirds, '83	114½	Han. & St. J. firsts	71
Erie R. fourths, '80	107	Lack. & W. Bds	110
Erie R. fifths, '88	107½	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	111
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	110	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104½
Hud. R. seconds '85, s. f.	117	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	91
Hud. R. 7s, thirds '75	114	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	92
Hud. Con., '67	121	M. & P. du C. firsts	106
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	115	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	111
Har. thirds, '68	107	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	110
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '82	119	N. J. Cen. seconds	107
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
No. Ind. Goshen L. '68	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	82
Ill. Central '75	120	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Al. & T. H. firsts	104	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85
Al. & T. H. 2ds preferred	92½		

The Standard Insurance Company have removed their office to No. 11 Wall-street.

SALTPETRE.

Noticing the business in this article in April, the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says:

We have to report a very quiet and dull market for the month, and prices may be considered very nearly nominal, owing to the absence of transactions from which to form a market price. The news of the capture and burning of the *Star of Peace*, mentioned in a postscript to our last Circular, caused a momentary excitement, and some sales were made to speculators, but the market soon again flattened down into its present inactivity. We quote at the close the same prices as last month. The arrivals during the month have been the *North Atlantic*, at this port, with 5,332 bags; and the *West Wind*, with 4,027 bags, and the cargo reshipped from the *Paragon*, of 4,169 bags, at New-York.

Our Calcutta advices of March 7 report a decline of 2@4 annas since the last mail, and less inquiry for the English and American markets. Stocks are accumulating, and are estimated at 35,000@37,000 bags, with some inquiry from refiners.

London advices of April 11 report business in this article very flat, with a decline in price of 6d. ₩ cwt. for the week, and for the fortnight of 1s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Deliveries have fallen off and the stock is again increasing, being 1,300 tons more than in 1862.

Ships to Arrive.	Clearances.		Bags.
James Guthrie	Jan. 14		2,046
Antelope	Jan. 27		1,169
Polar Star	Jan. 28	*	567
Resolute	Feb. 2		2,306
Brewster	Feb. 6		1,792
Mattapan	Feb. 16	N. Y.	3,055
Beverly	Feb. 24		4,016
Guilding Star	March 6	N. Y.	1,737—16,748
Loading.			
Zephyr		N. Y.	3,568
J. Holmes			2,502— 6,070
Whole number to arrive by 10 ships			22,818

* For St. Thomas for orders.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	—April 30— 1863.	1862.	1861.
Number of Bags to arrive	22,818	34,808	22,164
Stock in Imp. & Specul's hands	19,433	3,424	18,282
Arrivals from April 1 to date	5,332	100	6,321
Deliveries for Consum'n fm Ap'l 1.	2,377	3,300	7,541
Prices ruling	15@15½	12@13	9@9½
	Cash.	Cash.	6m.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of Prisoners from Newbern, N. C.

The steamer *Albany*, which arrived from Newbern yesterday, brought eleven men who recently belonged to the rebel army. Their names are Wm. Clemmens, James Clemmens, Wm. Chamber and John Wilson, of the Eighth Virginia regiment, Wm. Gray and Edmund A. Davis, First regiment Virginia artillery, Merrit Spark and Christopher Rhoades, Fifty-ninth North Carolina regiment, Henry P. Snyder, Fifty-sixth Virginia regiment, and Jesse Freeman, Forty-fourth North Carolina regiment.

All of these men came into camp at Newbern about a week ago and surrendered themselves. The brothers CLEMMENS and WILLIAM CHAMBER state that they were pressed into the service while crossing Virginia to get into Kentucky for the purpose of joining the army under ROSECRANS. They say that they were always for the Union, and are still desirous of reaching ROSECRANS' division.

WILLIAM GRAY volunteered when the war first broke out, and served eighteen months. He was then discharged, but was soon afterwards compelled to enter the ranks as a conscript. HENRY T. SNYDER was also a conscript.

These men all profess to be opposed in principle to the rebellion, but state that they were all compelled to join the Confederate army. They are dressed in a variety of styles, not one of them wearing a dress which appears at all like a regulation uniform. Some of them have blue flannel pants, all very badly off for wear. Their coats are gray, black and brown, and are in a very seedy condition. They are at present in the custody of the provost-guard at the Park barracks. Their several cases will be attended to at an early day, when they will all probably be dismissed.

LAW REPORTS.

Alleged Poisoning Case.

AT CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. John H. McCunn, City Judge.

Levi Robinson, Edward Van Buren and Charles Felmette, three colored men, charged with poisoning Martin Van Buren, also colored, a brother of the prisoner Edward Van Buren, was brought before Judge McCUNN, yesterday, upon a writ of *certiorari*, obtained by Wm. J. Howe, Esq., their counsel. It is a somewhat singular and mysterious case, and Judge McCUNN ordered a hearing before him, when the following facts were brought out. It appears that these men have been confined in the City Prison since the 13th of March last by the commitment of Police Justice Connelly, upon the suspicion of poisoning Martin Van Buren, a steward on board of the steamboat *City of New-York*, based upon the affidavit of Andrew Murray, a Policeman of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who swears that he was informed that poison was administered to Martin, who subsequently sickened and died at the City of New-London, in Connecticut, on the 11th of March, and that, from facts and circumstances within his knowledge, and from information received by him, he believed the parties charged were guilty of administering the poison to Martin. Martin had died in New-London, and the Coroner's inquest revealed the fact that he had died of poison, and that it had been administered to him by some unknown person or persons in New-York. The deceased's stomach and viscera were then sent by the authorities of New-London to Prof. St. John, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this City, with directions to analyze the contents. Dr. St. John reported to Judge McCUNN that he had made a chemical examination, and found a sufficient amount of arsenic to destroy life, and that the examination occupied several weeks. Andrew Murray, the policeman, was then examined by Mr. Howe, when it appeared that he knew nothing of his own knowledge of the case. William Townsend, a colored witness, was then examined, who swore that on the 2d of March he was in company in this City with the deceased and the prisoners; that they went into a drinking-saloon on the corner of Leonard-street and West Broadway, and drank some liquor, when he saw Robinson, one of the prisoners, put his arms around the deceased, and when the bar-keeper called for the money for the drinks, deceased put his hand into his pocket to pay, when he exclaimed that his money was gone, and Robinson said he would make it all right for the drinks. Edward and Martin Van Buren had previously had a fight. On the same night he saw deceased on the steamboat *City of New-York*, when he manifested feelings and symptoms of great sickness. Witness asked him what was the matter, and deceased answered, "I don't know, that he had been drinking all that day, and mentioned particularly a glass of ale." He was in great pain, and remained sick until he died. Several other witnesses were also examined, but they knew nothing whatever of the case. There can be no doubt, from Dr. St. John's testimony, that Martin died of poison by arsenic, but when it was administered, or by whom, or from what motive, is shrouded in mystery. Mr. Howe, at the conclusion of the examination, moved for the discharge of the prisoners; and Judge McCUNN said there was no evidence against these prisoners, and that the prosecution had had nearly three months to obtain any, if there was, and that longer to detain them upon suspicion he thought was wrong, and he would therefore discharge them.

Legal Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Special Term of this Court for May will be held in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, City Hall.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. Fifty Cases of Absinthe.—This was an action brought to forfeit the property for an alleged undervaluation. The goods were imported in May 1859, from Cette. They were invoiced as being valued at $135, but on appraisal their value was fixed at $158, whereupon this suit was brought. The difference in the amount of duty was $7 50. The question turned on the value of the goods. The evidence was conflicting, but the Government gave evidence tending to show that the claimants, Messrs. Eppelsheimer & Nongaret, had entered the goods in their own books as worth 17 francs a case, instead of 15 francs, the invoice price.

The jury found a verdict for the Government condemning the goods.

For the United States Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen; for claimants, Messrs. Webster & Craig.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Martin, et al. vs. Gynch, et al.—Judgment for the plaintiffs. See findings of fact, &c., and opinion. Judgment to be settled on one day's notice.

Wright vs. Delafield.—Complaint dismissed as to defendants Cutler & Seldon with costs.

Gilbert vs. Bennett, et al.—Judgment for plaintiff. See written decision.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Miller.

Hallett vs. Bradley et al.—Motion denied with $10 costs of opposing to abide event.

In the Matter of the Petition of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Allen-street to sell real estate.—Mem. for counsel.

Rhodes vs. Allen, et al.—Motion denied.

The Same vs. The Same.—Motion granted to pay money into Court with $10 costs.

The Same vs. The Same.—Default opened on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion.

Strong vs. DeForrest.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Jager vs. Kelly.—Case settled. See proposed amendment papers with Clerk at Chambers.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Duffy vs. McAlister; Blois vs. Jarvie.—Motions granted.

Bassford vs. Butterfield.—Commission granted, but stay refused; defendant to move at trial term for postponement of trial, if commission not returned when cause is called.

Stanton vs. Robinson.—Motion held over. See opinion.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Officer CONKLIN, of the Thirty-second Precinct, reported yesterday that a quantity of female wearing apparel had been found secreted among some rocks, at the foot of One Hundred and Eighty-third street, North River. The clothing consisted of a poplin dress, with gold-colored stripes, a white flannel skirt, calico skirt, two white muslin skirts, a red shawl, a pair of black gaiters and white silk stockings. From all the circumstances attending the case, the authorities are induced to believe that the wearer of the above-named articles of clothing committed suicide by drowning herself in the North River, at or near the place above indicated.

ROBBERY IN A STAGE.—A young man named CHARLES WOODS was brought before Justice OSBORNE, yesterday, charged with having robbed CHRISTOPHER SULLIVAN, while the two were riding in a Second-street stage. When the latter pulled out his pocket-book, with the design of paying his fare, WOODS at once snatched the wallet and money and jumped from the stage. He was closely pursued by SULLIVAN and after running a few blocks, the latter, with the aid of officers CRAFT and DUNN, succeeded in capturing the thief and recovering most of the money. Justice OSBORNE committed WOODS for trial.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The following Appointments and Resignations have been made in the Police Department during the past week: *Appointments*—MICHAEL MURPHY to the Fourth Precinct; JOHN H. PEACOCK, Fourteenth; MATHEW T. HALL, Fourth. *Resignations*—HENRY B. SHAPHOFF, of the Seventh; ALFRED WEST, Fifteenth; and JOHN F. CUTHBERT, of the Forty-third.

FOR PEEKSKILL, ETC.—The steamer *Aurora* has commenced her Summer trips. The time-table will be found in our advertising columns.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—A deserter, known by the name of WAXY, was arrested by Deputy Provost-Marshal SPRAGUE on Friday, near the City Hall. WAXY showed a disposition to fight, when the handcuffs were applied. He then drew a knife and attempted to stab the officer, but it was wrenched from him, and he was secured and taken to Governor's Island.

SUDDEN DEATH.—JAMES MCKINNY, residing at No. 31 Little-street, formerly Assessor of the Fifth Ward, died suddenly on Thursday, from congestion of the lungs. An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance was rendered.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE HACKENSACK BRIDGE ACCIDENT.—The body of the engineer who was drowned at the time the locomotive of the Hoboken and Newark Road run off the bridge, several months since, was found near the spot where the accident occurred on Friday forenoon. The body was removed to Newark.

A WOMAN ROBBED OF OVER $500.—On Friday, a woman named FLOOD, who has just returned from the army, where she has been engaged for two years as washerwoman, while in a second-hand store in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, had her pocket picked of $560.

ON A STRIKE.—A large number of laborers employed in SECOR & Co.'s Monitor Yard in Jersey City, turned out on Friday on a strike for higher wages and about 200 of them marched through the streets of the City, conducting themselves in an orderly manner. They are receiving ten shillings and ask for an advance to twelve shillings a day.

Rebel Barbarity.

TREATMENT OF A PRISONER CAPTURED BY VAN DORN'S COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
MURFREESBORO, April 25, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER.—*Circular.*—The following statement of an officer of high rank and well-known integrity, captured at the late battle of Thompson's Station, and now a prisoner of war in the Libby Prison, at Richmond, is published for the information of the army and of the American people.

It is important that our fellow-citizens at home, and especially every soldier in the army, should know the shameless barbarity of the people against whom we are fighting. They have long arrogated to themselves those high qualities of chivalric honor on which they have based an assumed superiority over the people of the loyal States; but we in vain search the history of civilized warfare for a parallel to the deeds of wanton cruelty they are constantly committing against our soldiers whom the fortunes of war place in their hands.

The crime of treason seems to be the parent of all others, for those we once regarded as honorable men, and expected to meet as honorable enemies, do not hesitate to become pickpockets, robbers and assassins. In many instances they have robbed captured officers and soldiers of their watches and pocket money, and even of a part of their wearing apparel.

They have brutally murdered several of our soldiers who surrendered themselves prisoners of war. They have fired into passenger trains filled with unarmed men, women and children. They have fired into a boat loaded with our sick and wounded, with its hospital flag flying, and, after having burned the boat and carried off all the medical stores, they left the sick and wounded to perish on the shore, in a drenching rain.

We cannot believe that the justice of God will allow such a people to prosper. Let every soldier know that death on the battle-field is preferable to a surrender followed by such outrages as their comrades have undergone.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

After detailing the movements in the battle at Thompson's Station, the statement, which is dated in Libby Prison, Richmond, March 30, concludes as follows:

"Prisoners of war! I had supposed that soldiers taken in fair battle were treated as gentlemen, at least as human beings; but such is not the practice in this cursed land. I will state simply the facts. We were taken in the afternoon, after four hours' fighting, and marched 14 miles to Columbia.

On the way the men had to wade the creek, over knee-deep, and to ferry across Duck River, taking till after midnight to reach the town, when we were crowded into the Court-house, so thick that we could scarcely lie down.

Next day it rained all day. We were marched out three miles from town, halted, and kept until 4 o'clock, having had nothing to eat since daylight before the fight—nearly thirty-six hours' time! Then one and a half pounds of meat was issued, without bread, for three days' rations. We were then marched four miles further, and encamped for the night, without tents, it raining all night.

Next day we were again marched eighteen miles on the road; had to cross a creek, waist deep, on a foot-log, which was springy; and as the men were slow, and some of the poor fellows got on their hands and knees to keep from falling, Confederate officers stood with stones in their hands to make them walk.

Next day we reached Shelbyville, at night. The men's rations had given out the second day, and although it was known we were coming, our men had to stay in the Court-house yard, it raining all night. They got nothing to eat until 2 o'clock next afternoon. Here let me say, God bless the ladies of Shelbyville! They are as good Union people as ever lived. They have been tried by fire and blood. They brought food, and words of good cheer and hope. How they do scorn those copperhead knaves of the North. The fourth day they marched us six miles, and again we slept in the open air, with a terrific rain-storm raging all night. The next day beggars description. It rained all day. We crossed one stream waist deep by wading. Some of the men swam it. The road was up the bed of a creek, and it was from ankle to knee deep more than half the time. We reached Tullahoma in the evening.

The men had to stay all night on a piece of ground three inches deep in mud, with nothing but green oak wood to make fires, and nothing to eat but meat, without vessels to cook it in; and it rained until midnight. It then turned cold, and, next morning, BRAGG stripped us of our overcoats and canteens, and shipped us on cars to Chattanooga, and we have frozen and starved our way here. The result is that we have lost more men by their treatment than by their bullets, and a Northern penitentiary is a palace in comparison with this place."

The Fast in Washington.

ORDER FROM BRIG.-GEN. MARTINDALE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.—In compliance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, Thursday, the 30th of April, instant, will be observed by officers and men in this command as a day of fasting and humiliation.

Within the limits of the City of Washington and the District of Columbia, the orders regulating the transaction of business and closing shops, stores and bars on Sunday will be applicable to Thursday, 30th inst., and will be accordingly observed and enforced.

The President's Proclamation devoutly recognizes the existence and presence of Almighty God.

It is impossible that such a Being should not be interested in the affairs of men. No further appeal ought to be necessary to those who publicly profess a Christian faith. But to others, who are inclined to ask "what good can be gained by fasting," the Commanding General, while desiring their respectful cooperation in the observance of the day, suggests to them the following answers:

1. They will thereby manifest a *soldierly respect* for a recommendation which comes to them from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the company or regiment most imbued with that quality of respect, affords signal evidence that it possesses the highest fighting quality.

2. A soldier who is moved to the performance of his duty in battle or elsewhere, by the inspiration of God's presence in his mind and purposes, will be incited by an influence of immense power.

Not the miraculous interposition of Divine agency, but the infusion of new determination and earnestness into our own hearts, will be the consequence in the rudest minds of an honest and manly observance of the Fast recommended by the President.

A whole nation stimulated and exalted by such influences would be irresistible.

By command of Brig.-Gen. MARTINDALE.
JOHN P. SHERBURNE, A. A. G.

The Bark Lysander and a Rebel Privateer.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. GLOVER.

From the Boston Journal, April 24.

Capt. GLOVER, of the bark *Lysander*, which arrived at this port last evening from Cienfuegos, Cuba, makes the following report of his escape from a rebel privateer:

On the 10th of April, while standing in toward Colorado Reef, about twenty miles distant, saw a vessel on fire, probably the work of some of the rebel privateers. Tacked ship and stood off. On the 12th, 11 A. M., saw a small privateer schooner coming down for us. The wind being light, we could not escape by keeping off. He was soon alongside and hailed us, and ascertained where we were from, and to what port we were bound. He ordered us to heave to, and send a boat alongside. Capt. GLOVER refused to comply, but called all hands and ordered the small arms to be got ready. The pirate saw the men coming aft with a rush and passing the guns to each other, as the vessels were only ten or twelve rods apart. He then tacked ship and came under our lee again, and after taking a good look, apparently concluded to let us pass, as he said nothing, but ran a short distance ahead, tacked ship, and stood for us again. He came up and asked our longitude, and was told it was 85°. He then saw a small vessel under our lee, and kept off for her. Capt. GLOVER is of opinion that the pirate wanted him to send a boat, so as to divide his crew and render his capture easy. They were a hard-looking set of men—some were barefooted, with red shirts, and the one that hailed the *Lysander* was an Irishman. The pirate when spoken was in latitude 23° 18' north, longitude 83° 45'.

Obituary.

DR. WM. DARLINGTON.

—Dr. WM. DARLINGTON died at West Chester Penn., on Wednesday, April 22. The Philadelphia *Press* gives these particulars of his eventful life: He was born in Birmingham township, Chester County, in 1782, and until his eighteenth year engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, acquiring in his leisure hours a fair English education. In 1800 he commenced to study medicine, under the tuition of Dr. JOHN VAUGHAN, of Wilmington, Delaware, and four years after graduated with the title of M. D., at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. In 1806–7 he made a voyage to India as surgeon of a vessel. During the last forty-four years he filled several important positions of trust under the General Government, as well as that of the State. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale College. He was President of the Bank of Chester County until his death—a period of more than thirty years. Dr. DARLINGTON had devoted a large portion of his life to the study of botany, his favorite science, in which he acquired a vast fund of information. He likewise attained considerable celebrity as an author. In 1804 he published his *Mutual Influence of Habits and Disease*. In 1826 his most successful work, *Flora Cestrica*, appeared, and passed to three editions. It was favorably noticed by the greatest botanists of Europe, and established its author in the front rank of American scholars. In 1843 he revised and published *Reliquiæ Baldwinianæ*, and four years afterward issued his *Agricultural Botany*. In 1849 he gave to the public *Memorials of John Bartram and Humphrey Marshall*. These were the principal works which gave him transatlantic fame, and most of them were favorably reviewed in the foreign journals of agricultural science. Dr. DARLINGTON, during the Administration of Gen. JACKSON, was a prominent candidate before the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the position of United States Senator, being defeated by very few votes. During the existence of the Whig party he took an active part in support of its principles, but soon after its death he retired from the political field. During all this war, and until the day of his death, he was a firm friend of the Administration.

—At Staunton, Va., they now convert a maple tree into shoe-pegs in three days. These are sold at $10 per bushel to the Government, and to private individuals at $16. Cheaper than oats.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	May 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	May 13	Boston	Liverpool.
Etna	May 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	May 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	May 27	Boston	Liverpool.
China	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	April 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	April 18	Hamburg	New-York.
Borussia	April 22	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	April 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	April 25	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	April 29	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	May 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	May 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	May 4	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	May 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	May 9	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	May 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	May 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	May 20	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	May 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	May 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	June 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 13	Liverpool	New-York.
	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ...... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ...... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SHIPPING

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, direct for New-Orleans, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 8½ o'clock A. M.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 20th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TEACHERS.

A LADY GRADUATE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS State Normal School, who has had three years' experience in teaching, desires a situation as assistant teacher in some graded school, or as principal in a school of moderate size; the best of reference furnished as to character and ability as a teacher. Address Box No. 3,110 New-York Post-office.

A LADY, EDUCATED IN NEW-ENGLAND, accustomed to teaching music, French, (spoken,) latin and English, desires an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family. References given and required. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 4,928 New-York Post-office.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN lady, much experienced in tuition, wishes a situation as resident governess in a private family in the country. She teaches German, French, the English branches and drawing; the highest City references can be given. Address M. L., Germania Life Insurance Company, No. 90 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. This church, having hired the large hall in Bleecker Building, (Bleecker, opposite Jones-st.,) and fitted it up handsomely for public worship, invite all who are so disposed to meet with them whenever convenient. The seats are free, and all who can will be accommodated. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY. Also on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. A number of believers will be immersed after the sermon on Sunday morning.

MADISON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—corner 29th-st. Rev. Dr. KREBS will preach EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Dr. WHITEHEAD, at 3½ o'clock P. M., during the month of May. After June 1, Dr. KREBS will assume the entire charge of the congregation. The Church will be open on Monday and Tuesday evenings, 4th and 5th inst., from 7½ to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of renting seats. Families residing in the vicinity are cordially invited to attend.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH will continue to worship at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., until the erection of their Chapel, for which arrangements are effected. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. At 3 P. M. a missionary meeting; address by Rev. GEORGE WHIPPLE, of the American Missionary Association. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; after which a plan will be presented for the raising of ten thousand colored troops for the service of the Government. Upon the appointment and ordering of the same, our own salvation and that of the colored race must go together.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. Dr. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-School Missionary meeting at 2½ o'clock. Addresses by JAMES G. DEWITT, Esq., and the Pastor. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Love Feast on Friday evening. Seats free.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Presence and Work of the Holy Spirit*. At 7½ P. M., first lecture of a Course on the Bible and Practical Life. Subject—*Counsels to Young Husbands.* Sunday-School at 2 o'clock; Singing at 3.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, PROF. MATTISON will preach on SUNDAY MORNING in the new Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on the question—*Shall we Know and Commune with each other After Death?* At 7½ P. M., a sermon by Rev. Mr. WARREN, of the Congregational Church. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

THE WAR AND THE FREEDMEN.—IN Brooklyn, at the Unitarian Church, Clinton and Congress sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Mr. HAYNES, a Secretary of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, and Rev. Mr. STAPLES, Pastor of the church, will present the cause of the freedmen. All are invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL—No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching ON SUNDAY, by Elder J. K. BELLOWS—in the morning at 10½ o'clock—afternoon at 3. Subject in the Afternoon—*The Signs of the Times Showing the Near Approach of the Coming of Christ.* Seats free.

REV. JOSIAH LITCH IS EXPECTED TO preach SABBATH, the 3d, in Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Also Union Christian Mission (removed from 7th-av.) same place in the evening: singing, children's exercises and address as usual. All are invited to hear. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—Episcopal—35th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach in the morning. Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, Rector of Church of the Ascension, in the evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. VINTON, an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, the seventh anniversary of the opening of the Church. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church "Du St. Esprit," West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. SUNDAY, May 3. Morning service and sermon in French, by Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service in French; sermon in English by Rev. CHARLES S. LITTLE, at 7½ o'clock.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will deliver the last Sermon in this series in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. HURLBURT'S,) 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 3, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Resurrection of the Body.*

MARINER'S TEMPLE—LATE OLIVER-ST. Baptist Church, near Chatham-square, Rev. IRA R. STEWARD, Pastor. Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 3½ sermon by Rev. J. S. BACKUS, D. D. Evening services at a quarter before 8. Seats free. Meetings every morning at 11, and every evening in the lecture-room.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, CORNER 1st-place and Clinton-st., South Brooklyn. Divine services EVERY SABBATH, MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., under the pastoral care of Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER. Sabbath-School at 3 o'clock P. M., in the chapel.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

"ST. PAUL—THE LIBERAL CHRISTIAN"—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, LATE OF THE Philadelphia Conference, having been appointed Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. at 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial welcome extended to strangers and seats cheerfully provided.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D. D., will preach in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. This Hall has been opened by clergymen of various denominations, to supply the place of the old Broadway Tabernacle.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, between 8th and 9th avs. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. PETER STRYKER, Pastor. A course of sermons on the life of Joseph will be commenced on SUNDAY EVENING, 3d inst.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½, the afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. SUNDAY the Rector will preach in the morning and afternoon, and Rev. Mr. EAGAN in the evening. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., east of Broadway. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the evening. Subject of sermon by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN on SUNDAY EVENING—*The Dangers of the City to the Young.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach a sermon to young men at the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 3, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURE ON PROPHECY.—DR. JUNKINS will deliver the sixth of the course, in the Canal-st. Church, entrance in Greene-st., SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Morning service at 10½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited. Seats free.

S. S. SNOW—THE MESSENGER IN THE SPIRIT of Elias—will preach the word of the New Dispensation on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 161 Bowery. Seats free. All who love Christ, and would prepare for his glorious appearing, are invited.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT (EPISCOPAL)—6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., opposite Reservoir-square, Rev. A. B. HART, Rector. Divine services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. H. HOPKINS, Jr., will preach in the evening.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH—54TH-st., west of 8th-av.—Rev. Dr. TUTTLE, Rector of St Luke's Church, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, May 3, at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, P. M.

REV. DR. DOWLING, PASTOR OF THE Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered after the morning sermon.

CHAPEL OF REV. DR. HUTTON'S CHURCH.—Regular services are held in Rutgers Chapel (5th-av., opposite Croton Reservoir) EVERY SUNDAY. Rev. M. H. HUTTON preaches at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. HUTTON at 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Rev. SAMUEL WILSON, D. D., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

MISSION CHURCH—CORNER OF MADISON and Gouverneur sts. Rev. Dr. FERRIS may be expected to preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. F. G. CLARK SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY by the pastor, Rev. J. M. CARROLL, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's-park, Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach in the morning upon *Sabbath Schools*, and in the evening upon *The Great Example.*

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Power of Waiting on the Lord.*

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—FIFtieth-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rev. JAMES FLOY, D. D., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

THE THIRD PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK will meet at the rooms of the A. B. C. F. M., in the Bible House, Astor-place, on MONDAY, May 4, at 12 M.
EDWIN F. HATFIELD, Stated Clerk.

REV. LLOYD BRECK, D. D., WILL PREACH at the Church of the Holy Apostles, (9th-av. and 28th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, May 3. Service at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton-av., corner of East 30th-st.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.

REV. S. A. SMITH WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Hall south west corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av. Entrance on 52d-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The Annual Address will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, May 12, in the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, by Rev. HENRY M. STORRS, of Cincinnati, at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Business Meeting will be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 5 P. M.

The Annual Social Reunion will take place in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 7 P. M.
N. A. CALKINS,
Recording Secretary.

WITTY! HUMOROUS!! PATRIOTIC!!!—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will lecture in the Mariners' Temple, Oliver-st., near Chatham-square, for the benefit of the Sabbath School, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 8, 1863. Subject—*Shall we sustain the Government?* Tickets 25 cents. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn. Preaching in this house TO-DAY, (Sunday) 3d inst., by the Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., morning, and the Rev. GEO. BOYNTON, evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, on Grand-st., near the ferry, on SUNDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT 25 CENTS A PAIR,

LADIES' MODE LISLE THREAD GLOVES,

GENTS' MODE LISLE THREAD GLOVES,

BOYS' MODE LISLE THREAD GLOVES,

MISSES' MODE LISLE THREAD GLOVES,

WOMENS' SLATE AND BLACK HOSE,

CHILDRENS' FANCY COTTON HOSE,

AT UNION ADAMS, NO. 637 BROADWAY.

AT LEGRAIN'S.

GRAND MODE PARISIENNE.

JUST RECEIVED, the very latest styles in CHINE SILKS, comprising the entire EXPORTATION of a FRENCH MANUFACTURER, which must be sold this month, and, in consequence, will be offered at a loss OF 35 PER CENT. ON COST OF IMPORTATION.

ORGANDIES—Very rich and new designs at 3?c. per yard; worth 6?c.

JACONETS—Small neat patterns 3?c.; worth 50c.; printed by the very best manufacturers.

BRILLIANTS—GROS ORDIERS' make; neat pompadour chintz at 30c.

MARSEILLES—White and figured, at 75c.; worth $1.

FOULARD SILKS—The finest quality imported for $1 12½ per yard.

ALPACA—The finest assortment in the City for choice colors.

TOILE DE PARIS and MOZAMBIQUES at 3?c; worth 50c.

BLACK SILKS—All widths for Mantillas and Talmas, 25 per cent. below regular prices.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place, near N. Y. Hotel.

MOURNING GOODS.

BOMBAZINE SILKS and other dress goods, also BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS and EMBROIDERIES, including everything a lady requires to complete a FULL MOURNING SUIT. Prices just right. Call and see our styles before purchasing elsewhere.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—A case of imperial Foulards, 25c., worth 50c.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
IN LONG BLACK,
SQUARE RED—narrow border
LONG RED—light borders,
SQUARE STRIPES,
BLACK SQUARE,
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., 3 doors below Amity

SPRING CLOTHING,
AT EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66
and Fulton-st.
68
Twenty-five per cent. below the market price.

CARPETING.—BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, 3-PLY Ingrain, Oil-cloths, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Stair Rods, &c., in great variety, from auction, at low prices. GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 CENTRE-ST. AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1863.

The Inn, Tavern and Hotel Keepers and Liquor Dealers of this City will apply for licenses immediately, as the Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 19th of May, 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of Granting Licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned, Commissioners.

WM. JAY HASKETT, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 317 West 38th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All parties interested in papers pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

INSURANCE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., COR. 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 15, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after FRIDAY, May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1, inclusive.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; 5 per cent. per annum on sums over that amount.
CHAS. PECK, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves every morning, at 8 o'clock, from Jay-st. pier, touching at 30th-st., and all the intermediate landings.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ORIGINAL PAINTINGS,

BY

E. LEUTZE, Esq.,

the distinguished Historical Painter.

By D. W. IVES & CO., in the front gallery, at the Derby Fine Arts Institute, No. 625 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 7.

We have the honor to announce the sale, as above, of the select and most recent works of Mr. Leutze, all of which are of great historical interest and importance. It is sufficient now to say, that being the latest works of this eminent artist, the public may be assured that they are also his best. This sale forms an opportunity for purchase which has never and may not again occur, owing to the increasing number of orders, governmental and private, now accumulating upon Mr. Leutze's hands.

Among the subjects will be found the original study of the celebrated picture "Westward the Star of Empire Takes its Way," "Lafayette in Prison visited by his Family," "Unexpected Friends," a very remarkable picture, "Spray and Bubble" a wonderful creation of the artist's genius, "Deserted Hall," "Tired of Waiting," "Entertaining the Messenger," "German Baron," "Gentleman of the Time of Charles Second," and many others. In addition to the above will be sold about thirty-five examples, of the highest order and entirely original, by the following

EMINENT AMERICAN ARTISTS:

Kensett,	Huntington,	Gifford,
Hart,	Louis Lang,	Cropsey,
Mignot,	Champney,	Chapman,
Casilear,	Eastman Johnson,	Prof. Weir,
W. Page,	J. Kyle,	Haeffler,
Blauvelt,	Loop,	Jones,
L. Terry,	G. Miller,	Mount,
Hinkley,	F. W. Edmunds.	Glasse.

As items of special interest it may be mentioned that a most interesting

ORIGINAL PAINTING BY HENRY INMAN,

representing "Washington as a Peace Maker," and a very beautiful

LANDSCAPE BY THOMAS COLE,

Also,

PROF. WEIR'S NIAGARA,

And the celebrated paintings by J. H. Glass,

THE STANDARD IN DANGER, and

THE STANDARD BEARER.

The collection will be on view

DAY AND EVENING,

On and from MONDAY, May 4.

Catalogues ready for delivery.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

In pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and an order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Ketchum is plaintiff, and the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, as in fee simple and the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire Road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in progress of being made, including the right of way, held and owned by said Railroad Company, wherein said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, work-shops and tools therein, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company, except the franchise to be a Corporation: and including, as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations, station-houses, warehouses and lots and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety and in one entire parcel; to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $616,650.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.

J. W. WEBB,
Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD & SON.

Office No. 117 Congress-st., Boston.

Large sale of Military Overcoats, on account of the Government, by order of the United States Quartermaster, at Boston.

Will be sold by public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, to the highest bidder,

On THURSDAY, May 14, 1863,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

23,201 INFANTRY GREAT COATS, (assorted sizes,) viz.

17,201 Black Tricot, Doeskin, Beaver and Satinet.

1,000 Gray Satinet.

5,000 Dark Blue Pilot and Satinet.

All in perfect order, well packed in cases, and ready for shipment.

The goods can be examined on the day previous to the sale.

Terms cash.

WM. W. McKIM,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Boston, April 27, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE PRIZE GOODS.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, by order Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy, under direction of Robert Murray, Esq., U. S. Marshal for Southern District of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 5, at 11 o'clock, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn,

CARGO OF PRIZE BRIG ROBERT BRUCE,

Consisting of

DRUGS,
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
HOSIERY,
DRY GOODS,
TIN AND STONEWARE,
RUM, PORTER, ALE,
CROCKERY WARE.

Catalogues are now ready, at our office and at the office of U. S. Marshal, No. 31 Chambers-st. Goods will be ready for examination two days previous to sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

IN BROOKLYN.

TUESDAY, May 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st.,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD FURNITURE.

Parlor suites, mirrors, gas chandeliers, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, centre and extension tables, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON Suffolk, Pitt and Madison sts.—By order of the executors of Patrick and Catherine Campion, deceased, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

SUFFOLK-STREET.—The valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, Nos. 73 and 75 Suffolk-st., between Broome and Delancey-sts. On the front of No. 73 is a two-story and attic frame house, 26.9 by 29 feet, and on the rear a two-story and attic frame house, 26.9 by about 22 feet, lot 26.9 by 100 feet. There is a mortgage of $2,500. On the front of No. 75 is a three-story brick house, with independent wall, 23 by 38 feet, and extension of 9 by 12 feet; house has gas, Croton water, bath-room, &c., in good order. On the rear is a four-story tenement house in good order, 25 by 26 feet. Lot 25 by 100. Alleyway goes with this lot.

PITT-STREET.—No. 35 Pitt-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., on which is a three-story brick front house, 25 by 29 feet, and on the rear a two-story and attic frame house, 25 by 22. Lot 25 by 100 feet.

MADISON-STREET.—The valuable lot, with buildings thereon, No. 311 Madison-st. On the front is a two-story and attic frame house, 26.6 by 28 feet, and on the rear is a two-story and attic frame house, 26.6 by 22 feet. Lot 26.6 by about 95.4, more or less.

60 per cent. may remain on mortgage for a term of years.

PATRICK McBARRON and JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Executors of Patrick and Catherine Campion, deceased.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate, situated at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, by order of DUDLEY WILLIAMS and BENJAMIN WYNANS, Executors of JOHN C. BROWN. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

FORT HAMILTON.—The three-story frame dwelling house, stable and outhouses, and parcel of land in the town of New-Utrecht, near Fort Hamilton, on the southeasterly side of Stewart-av., 100 feet northeasterly from the corner of Denyse-st., containing 100 feet front and rear, and 267 feet 6 inches in depth, with good garden, well stocked with fruit; fine view of the ocean and bay from the upper part. Also, the lot of land fronting on Denyse-st., adjoining the rear of the above, containing 89 feet on Denyse-st., and 100 feet in depth on each side. Sold subject to a mortgage of $5,000. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY NOS. 58 and 60 LEONARD-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

LEONARD-ST., No. 58—Valuable lot, with the 2-story and basement brick building on the front, 25x40 feet, and and 3-story brick building rear. Lot 25x100.

LEONARD-ST., No. 60—Valuable lot, with the 3-story frame house on the front, 25x40 feet, and 3-story brick building rear. Lot 25x100. Lease expires May 1, 1866. Ground rent on each lot $200 per annum. Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

J. LANCHANTIN, Executor.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF 12 VALUABLE LOTS ON 27TH AND 28TH STS.—By order of Trustees appointed by the Supreme Court. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

27TH-ST.—6 valuable lots north side of 27th-st., 100 feet east of 11th-av. Each lot 25 by 98 feet 9 inches.

28TH-ST.—6 valuable lots south side of 28th-st., 100 feet east of 11th-av., directly in rear of the above. Each 25 by 98 feet 9 inches.

Terms at sale. Maps, etc., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—82 valuable lots, situated at Bergen Heights, N. J., on the Jersey City and Newark Plank Road, and varying in size from 25 to 100 feet front, and from 40 to 160 feet deep.

Maps, with full descriptions of the property, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON NINETY-NINTH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., N. Y.:

NINETY-NINTH-STREET—The valuable lot south side of 99th-st., 225 feet east of 9th-av., 25 by 100 feet.

ALSO, NINETY-NINTH-STREET—One valuable lot south side of 99th-st., 300 feet east of 9th-av., 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep.

Terms at sale. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

REGULAR ANNUAL SALE OF CARPETS.

FRIDAY, MAY 8,

At the Central Salesrooms,
Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

If you expect to change your residence this season, and find your present carpets and oil-cloths will not fit your new rooms without waste, you will have an excellent opportunity to dispose of them to advantage at this sale, and at the same time be able to select others of the proper size, and from the very large assortment of every description—many of them as good as new—which we have to sell on that day.

ALVIN C. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TO-MORROW, (Monday,) May 4, at elegant residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suite, covered with French brocatel; etageres, centre-tables, bookcase, vases, bronzes, mirrors, carpets, chandeliers, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, blankets, mattresses, buffets, chairs, extension table, china, glass, silverware, table cutlery, superb sets brocade curtains, &c.; horses, carriages, harness, robes, &c., &c.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State-st., New-York, April 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 12th of May, 1863, for furnishing DESICCATED AND COMPRESSED MIXED VEGETABLES, for issue to the United States army for twelve months from the first of November next, at the rate of *one hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds per month.*

The ingredients of the mixed vegetables furnished under the contracts of the current year are as follows, viz.: To each one hundred pounds of the mixed vegetables, twenty pounds of potatoes, twenty-two pounds of white turnips, twenty-two pounds of carrots, ten pounds of cabbage, ten pounds of onions, five pounds of string beans, five pounds of tomatoes, one pound of celery or parsley, and five pounds of rice. As the mixture can undoubtedly be improved by diminishing the quantity of some of the coarser vegetables and increasing some of the others, as well as by introducing some vegetables not heretofore used, proposers are invited to send in proposals with accompanying samples, not only of the mixture as above given, but also of other mixtures, varying therefrom according to the experience and judgment of the proposer, with a view of effecting an improvement in this article of military supply. Proposers are required to give the exact proportions of the different ingredients of their several samples, with price per pound of each, packed as required. When it is practicable, each of the vegetables in a separate state, and after desiccation, will be submitted for inspection. Only those parts of each vegetable commonly used as food will be accepted for the mixture.

The mixed vegetables are to be very compactly compressed into cakes of seven pounds each, ten of these cakes being packed in a tin or zinc box made air-tight, with two of these boxes packed in a wooden box made of suitable seasoned stuff, not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, with sunken ends one inch thick, strengthened with outside lining pieces. Boxes to be strapped with hickory at the ends.

Proposals must, so far as practicable, be accompanied with at least one box as above described, with contents of the proposer's own manufacture of each of the mixtures he may offer to furnish.

The location of the manufacturing establishment must be stated.

There being a choice among the different varieties of vegetables, proposers will state with precision the *especial varieties* they use, or propose to use, in their mixtures.

Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be duly fulfilled."

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Desiccated and Compressed Mixed Vegetables."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Treasury Department, Office of Construction, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock M. of May 5, 1863, for the repairs of warehouses and reconstruction of the docks, grading, &c., to be done on the United States property at Staten Island, New-York.

Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications, and be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible persons, that the bidder is able to perform the work, and will accept the contract if awarded to him. No bids will be considered that do not conform to these requirements.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be considered for its interest to do so.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the "Superintendent of Repairs," &c., Custom-house, New-York.

All bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed, "Proposals for Repairs, Staten Island, N. Y.," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. ISAIAH ROGERS, Engineer in Charge.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 8th day of May, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School No. 41, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into; and the School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

CHARLES BOICE,
Chairman School Officers Twelfth Ward.

DAVID FITZGERALD, Secretary.

DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr.,
PATRICK McGANN,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1863.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A WIDOW lady and daughter, in a private family, where there are no other boarders and where they can enjoy the comforts of home. Location must be pleasant and healthy, and within 2 or 3 hours' ride of New-York. Address, stating location, terms, &c., J. T. C., Box No. 4,929 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with board in a private family at Fairfield, Conn.; good salt water bathing. The house is well shaded, and within 5 minutes' walk of the depot. Parties desiring the quiet and comfort of a rural home during the coming Summer, may address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations in Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, FURNISHED bedroom, breakfast and supper, with dinner on Sundays, for one person; an hour from the City, on the Hudson, New-Haven or Harlem Railroad. State terms and particulars to C., Box No. 1,957 Post-office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—CHILDREN BOARDED and cared for in the best manner during the Summer, in a delightful locality, on moderate terms. An educated lady will have constant care of their health, amusement, etc. Address Box No. 9, Hempstead, L. I.

BOARD AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE large private boarding-house, so long and favorably known as Washington Hall, (late Mrs. Mason's,) will be opened on the 15th of May. For further particulars, apply at No. 39 West 16th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEman and wife desire board for the Summer in the village of Tarrytown, in a private house with a good view of the river. Address, stating terms, &c., R. M. V., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, New-York.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds of date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and enable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5.20 Loan.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 26, 1863.

In accordance with the terms of an agreement between this Company and the holders of First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, Public Notice is hereby given, that this Company will redeem on the 30th day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, all of the outstanding said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond (or Bonds) of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 30th day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds, that in case there are no bids offered to sell all of said bonds now outstanding, remaining unpaid, or canceled, as provided in the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par, and accrued interest, all of the entire issue of said First Mortgage Bonds, to the number of 289, not previously advertised for or surrendered. And notice is hereby given, that from and after the 30th day of April, 1863, interest on all said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.

J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.

U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

EDWARD C. BRODHEAD,

STOCK, BOND AND BULLION BROKER,

No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.

All classes of Government Securities, Railway Shares and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Orders promptly executed at the Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore Stock Boards.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LUDLOW, PATTON & CO.

STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,

Have removed to

No. 8 BROAD-ST,

near Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be held, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 19, the polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M., of the 9th proximo, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of nine Trustees of the American Bank-Note Company will be held at the Company's office, corner of Wall and William sts., on WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1863.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M., to 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day after the above election.

W. R. BLISS,
Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st to the 12th May, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th day of May, at 2 o'clock P. M., and opened on Saturday, the 6th day of June next. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1, 1863.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May, ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock, P. M. The transfer book will remain closed from the 25th April until the morning of May 5.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 12th of May ensuing, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on 5th, and opened the 12th of May. M. S. MEEKE, Cashier.

A. S. PEABODY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 8 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY, THERON S. KNAPP,
(Late Cashier with J. T. Van Vleck.)

STOCKS AND BONDS OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

A supply of Government Securities constantly on hand and for sale at the current market value. Collections made on all parts of the United States open to mail or express; also on the Canadas and British Provinces. Our Mr. Knapp, for many years in charge of the collection department of the well-known house of Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, will give his especial attention to that branch of our business. Orders by telegraph in Stocks, Bonds or Gold, will receive prompt attention.

AGENCY OF THE

U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1863.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds, due May 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT a discount of 2 to 4½ per cent, by

C. & G. WOODMAN,
No. 33 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, SOMEWHAT past the meridian of life, who has been bereaved of her husband and family, seeks a cheerful home in an agreeable private family, for which she can pay a moderate price; or where a thorough practical housekeeper may be wanted, or an intelligent lady-like Christian companion; she would contribute her abilities toward making home happy. Address MATRON, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, a situation as assistant book-keeper or accountant by a young man late from Comer's Commercial College, and familiar with commercial business. Address M. H., Box No. 23 Williamsburgh Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st. over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN

SECOND WEEK

Of the Triumph of the

REIGN OF MERRIMENT

and of the young Comedian,

MR. J. S. CLARKE,

who has been proclaimed by the universal voice of the Press and the public as

THE GREATEST COMIC ARTIST
THE GREATEST COMIC ARTIST
OF OUR TIME.

MONDAY, May,
AND EVERY EVENING,
Will be repeated,
THE DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT

Which has been received by
OVERFLOWING HOUSES,

with
SHOUTS OF MERRIMENT

and
ACCLAMATIONS OF DELIGHT.

LUCK;
LUCK;
OR, THE GENTLEMAN OF NATURE,

and the revised and amended edition of

TOODLES.
TOODLES.

Mr. J. S. Clarke............as............Peter Waxem
THE GENTLEMAN OF NATURE,

and also in broad contrast as
TIMOTHY TOODLES.

Thus affording an opportunity of seeing this great artist in two distinct rôles.

Mr. L. P. Barrett............as............Jacob Crookly

MR. WALLACK

Having announced his intention of giving new pieces occasionally, and anxious to keep faith with the public, (notwithstanding the continued attraction of the plays at present performing,) will produce on

MONDAY, May 4,
A NEW COMEDY,

written expressly for this company, entitled

LOST AND WON.

With new and beautiful Scenery, Costumes and Appointments.

The Marquis de la Tour	Mr. Charles Fisher
Marshal Gauched	Mr. Mark Smith
The Marquis Cinq Mars	Mr. Floyd
Jerome	Mr. Pope
Heloise de la Tour	Mrs. Hoey
The Duchess de Villers	Miss Fanny Morant
Lisette	Miss Mary Barrett

TUESDAY—FOLLIES OF A NIGHT and THE WONDERFUL WOMAN.

WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—The new comedy, LOST AND WON.

THURSDAY—MY NOBLES ON-IN-LAW.

SATURDAY—(First time here) THE STRANGER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A COUNtry residence, beautifully located on the highest ground in the vicinity of Newark, containing 16 acres of land, with a double house, large barn, stables and carriage-house, all in perfect order. The grounds are highly improved, and abound with fine shade, ornamental, and fruit trees. For particulars, inquire of WOODRUFF, FINCH & CO., No. 61 Reade-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The late residence of Wm. A. Ferris, Esq., with eight acres of improved land. The house is large, with fine water front, and is a desirable place for a citizen's country seat. All the New-Haven trains stop at the station, Coscol Bridge. Eighteen acres adjoining also for sale. Apply to GEORGE P. TITUS, No. 55 Cortlandt-st., or ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, IN COMPLETE order, situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from City; pleasantly located, with garden, well of good water; the house contains 11 rooms, and is only 3 minutes' walk from the Harlem Railroad and stage depots; rent $175 a year. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING-house in the town of Stamford, Conn. A stable and good well of water on the premises. The place is central and very near the railroad station; is altogether suitable for a small family. For particulars, address Box No. 264 Post-office, Stamford, Conn.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, SITUATED between Cornwall and Newburgh, immediately on the bank of the river. The house contains ten rooms, grounds about five acres, with garden planted, and abundance of fruit, ice-house filled, stable and coach-house. Apply to A. B. BELKNAP, No. 20 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN LLEWELLYN PARK, (500 acres,) on Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, within one hour of Wall-st. Also, a few eligible building sites, from one to ten acres each. For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE—A highly-improved first class country seat, in good order, with extensive water front, (on the Sound preferred,) and within a short distance of the City, furnished, and immediate possession required. Address J. P. F., Box No. 4,501 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF SIXTY acres, at Nyack.—Churches and schools are near. It fronts on the Hudson, is healthy, has good buildings, unsurpassed prospect, and fine fruit, brook and springs.

CHAS. B. HART, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES OF ground, the country seat of the late Caspar Meier, situated on the Hudson-River, near Manhattanville. Apply to OELRICHS & CO., corner of Broadway and Beaver-st., or to ROBERT JAFFRAY, No. 46 Wall-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—AT WHITESTONE POINT, L. I., containing eleven rooms, with two acres of land, stable, &c., attached; is partly furnished, and easy of access to the City; rent $325 per year. Apply on the premises to EDWARD POST, or J. T. MOORE, 290 Pearl-st.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD.—ON THE EAST river, several beautiful cottages. Also, one furnished house, facing the river; photographs of the houses and maps of the locations can be seen at the office of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Tarrytown, ½ mile from depot; 5 acres, with abundance of fruit of all kinds. Apply to A. G. NEWMAN, corner 2-th-st. and Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.

No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.

No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $650.

These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL private family, without children, in Columbia, between Clark and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn. The house is in excellent order, with all the improvements. Rent $1,000. Address Box No. 19 Post-office, New-York, stating where to be seen.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant and neatly furnished rooms (without board,) with large closet, in a quiet house, and desirable neighborhood. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, two doors south of Myrtle-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN HARLEM' full view of the river, a two-story, high basement house, marble mantels, range, gas and Croton water throughout; rent very low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, 1st-av., first house above 112th-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 109 feet by 25, with basement and cellar; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—A SMALL THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop basement house, No. 529 7th-av., with modern improvements. Rent $550 and Croton water. Apply to J. ROSS, No. 48 8th-av.

TO LET—THREE OFFICES IN THE COOPER Institute, on the first floor above the stores. Inquire in the office of the building.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF No. 18 FOURTH-AV.; also, one or two lofts for storage. Apply as above.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE AT PEEKSKILL,

In every variety, for sale and exchange.

J. B. MILLS, Peekskill.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 49th and 50th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, with all the modern improvements, built by days' work; 3-story basement and cellar; will be sold at a bargain; price $6,500. Inquire on the premises, No. 181 East 41st-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—This large and elegant hotel, so widely and favorably known, will be opened on the 1st of June in excellent condition. It is reached via Morris and Essex Railroad, leaving foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; distance 65 miles. Rooms may now be engaged on reasonable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on him Wednesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Astor House, New-York.

E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE HAVING ABOUT EIGHTY yards of Brussels carpet, either new or which has been used but little, and who is willing to sell cheap for cash, may find a purchaser by addressing A. B., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, stating price, &c.

J. W. JARBOE, FORMERLY COPARTNERSHIP of MACKEY & —— JARBOE, has opened a factory at Nos. 182 and 184 Lewis-st., for the manufacture of sugar moulds, tanks, bone-black wagons, &c. Also, sole agent for U. S. for the sale of Mr. T. A. Havemeyer's patent improved mould-wagon, a very superior article.

DEFORMED LIMBS.—DR. MANN IS TREATing successfully deformed feet, hip disease, curvature of the spine, contracted knees and paralysis, at No. 23 West 41st-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The Manager has the satisfaction of announcing a short engagement of

THE GREAT ENGLISH STEREOPTICAN,

the greatest triumph of art and skill that has marked the present age. By it

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OPTICAL EXHIBITION

in the world is produced. On a curtain of nearly 1,000 square feet it reproduces, true to life and nature, the most beautiful

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF SCENERY,
CELESTIAL AND ANIMATED OBJECTS,
BUILDINGS, PORTRAITS, &c., &c.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS are universally admired, even when seen with the ordinary hand instrument. This is precisely the same thing in accuracy of delineation, while it is IMMENSELY ENLARGED, and the picture stands out upon a curtain, with the same perspective that is seen in nature, and thousands of people can see it at the same time.

THIS IS A NEW PLEASURE,

and is produced here for a short time, at a cost of

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

It will be exhibited in the lecture room,

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

by means of the

MOST POWERFUL LIGHT KNOWN.

The elegant and romantic drama,

THE SISTER'S REVENGE,
OR THE
ORPHANS OF VALNIEGE,

will also be produced, with new scenery and appointments,

Every Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

In addition to these magnificent attractions,

PETITE MINNIE WARREN,

the real Empress of Beauty, and the redoubtable

COMMODORE NUTT, the $30,000 NUTT,

will be seen at each performance, besides at various hours about the halls of the Museum. Also,

THE BEARDED LADY,
ALBINO FAMILY,
SEA-LION, BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, AQUARIA, &c.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

☞ BABY SHOW LIST IS FULL.

100 BEAUTIFUL BABIES,

besides TWINS, TRIPLETS and FAT BABIES are engaged.

FAMILY GYMNASIUM.

Mrs. PLUMB will open her new LIGHT GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, for Ladies and Gentlemen, Lads and Misses, on MONDAY, May 4, at No. 59 West 14th-st.—formerly Ferrero's Dancing Academy.

COTOPAXI,

THE GREAT VOLCANO OF THE ANDES, painted by F. E. CHURCH, ON EXHIBITION AT GOUPIL'S No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

MR. J. R. THOMAS BEGS TO INFORM his friends and pupils that he has removed to No. 51 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 4 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Yaphank.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Yaphank train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

8 30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation train) until further notice, for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight sts., North River.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 506 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

CHEAP ROOFING AND COMPOSITION, tarred felts and paper, binders and straw boards at manufacturers' prices. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 432 Pearl-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

THOMAS G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.—This Institution will commence its semi-annual session April 20. Location, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., six miles from Goshen and 60 from New-York *via* Erie Railroad. Superior advantages offered. Boys of all ages admitted, and prepared for business or college. Pupils received at any time, and charged from date of entrance. Institution liberally endowed. Number of boarders limited to 25. Board and tuition $140 per annum. For catalogues direct as above. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York.

The Spring Term opens on Wednesday April 8, and continues fifteen weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rt. Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.

Rev. W. MITCHELL, Rector, Stamford, Conn.

Rev. JOHN LORD, Stamford, Conn.

Rev. J. G. BARTON, of the Free Academy, New-York.

Ex-Gov. HAWLEY, Stamford, Conn.

Ex-Gov. MINER, Stamford, Conn.

Capt. W. SKIDDY, Stamford, Conn.

T. DAVENPORT, Esq., Stamford, Conn.

J. FERGUSON, Esq., Stamford, Conn.; &c., &c.

FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq., New-York.

GEO. W. QUINTARD, Esq., New-York.

G. HEINEKEN, Esq., New-York.

E. QUINTARD, Esq., New-York; &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A POSITION as teacher; is capable of instructing and taking the entire charge of children; would be willing to superintend a household; a widower's preferred. Address, until the 9th inst., INTEGRITY, Box 144 *Times* Office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens the closing term of its Twentieth Academic Year on MONDAY, April 20, 1863.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS.—The Summer term commences March 1, 1863. This institution will be removed to Tarrytown, on the Hudson, and reopened Monday, April 6.

Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.

Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, Conn. Terms, $140 per annum. For further information, apply to the Principal.

C. H. WHEELER.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, May 4. For reference and circulars, apply to Mrs. E. M. WHITE, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

AT TOWNSEND'S, NO. 260 BOWERY—Instruction is given in WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GRAMMAR. Ten writing lessons, $1.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE.—WANTED, A SECOND-hand portable hoisting engine, from 6 to 10-horse power, for cash. State how long used, maker's name, &c., must be in good condition. Address Box No. 1,993 Post-office.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE OF 25 TO 30 horse-power, together with a tubular boiler, in good order; also, a lot of shafting and pullies. Apply to REILLY, No. 1,301 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON

PRODUCTION OF AN ENTIRELY NEW EXTRAVAGANZA, CALLED

TIB
OR, THE CAT IN CRINOLINE.

Compiled from the German of the illustrious Ludwig Tieck's "Der Gestiefelte Kater," with an introduction from an unpublished and unacted tragedy by the great French dramatist Johannes Crosseau, entitled "Einette;" and also Auber's opera of "La Chatte Sage." Mozart's alteration of the same, and Dion Boucicault's amalgamation of the whole of the above, and also expanded from the primitive and delightful cosmopolitan fairy tale, known as "Puss in Boots," and also enriched with occasional selections from the "Sokountala" of the Sanscrit dramatist, and also containing selected fragments of the lost "Pompholugopaphiasmata" of Aristophanes, and a small amount of original matter, being the joint productions of those mammoth brains that conceived those classical dramas, "The Seven Sisters" and "Uncle Sam's Magic Lantern."

NOTE.—The above gifted authors wish it to be distinctly understood they have pur-puss-ly avoided seeking any assistance from those mediocre compilers whose milk and water effusions culminate in the "Seven Sons."

Some loud caterwalling and tender mewic will be given by our own Thomas Baker.

Scenery has been cat-ered for from numerous and midnight observations on the tiles, by Minard Lewis.

Madame Tiles-on has caught a severe cat-arrh in the cat-a-combs, in her desires to furnish the sleekest coats and continuations suited to defunct authorities.

Mr. Bilby will furnish twelve live cat-aphracts, and twelve fiery, untamed charges, from the mews of Wilson, Crosby-st.

The whole produced under the personal supervision of MISS LAURA KEENE and MR. M. LEVICK.

THE DRAMATIS PURR-SONÆ

ARE

TIB, originally Fargeau's mouser, transformed by Titania, the Fairy Queen, into a rather pretty woman, who, though entirely too long a cat to be quite at home in crinoline, still manages to purr-severe in her part......Miss LAURA KEENE

FREDERICK, foster son of Fargeau, the miller, rightfully heir of Rudolph, nephew to the Duke, as is shown in the cat-astrophe—a very nice young man, master of Tib and lover of Alice. Mr. DALY

CHRISTIAN, the second son of the defunct Fargeau, a practical mortal and a man of entirely too much common sense to make much of a figure............Mr. ROBSON

HANS, a disciple of Pythagoras, third and youngest son of the afore-said Fargeau, inherits his father's donkey, and purr-sists in running against feline and any other claws............Mr. PETERS

DUKE, a miserly usur-purr, equally addicted to gold and gastronomy, who, after managing to circumvent others for a long while, is finally circumvented himself, and cat-ches it ultimately with a vengeance............Mr. WALCOT

FRITZ, cat-er cousin and confidant, sadly in want of a cat, a pleasure for a mind diseased, addicted to lap-ping on the sly............Mr. STODDART

MOLKERS, the Court Cat-e-chiser............Mr. ROUSE

ALICE, Step-daughter of the Duke, and like all step-daughters, very much unlike her dad. She is romantic enough to prefer love to lucre, but sensible enough not to object to a union of both. In fact, she is a young lady of very strong and decided Union proclivities. NORA LEIGH

THE DONKEY, afterwards Jenny or Jennette, (a young lady with a mews-i-cal hee-haw)....... Miss IONE BURKE

IMMORTALS.

TITANIA. (See Shakespeare.) Not quite what she was in better days, and something the worse for wear, but still able to wield her wand to some purpose.......Miss NICKINSON

OBERON. (See Shakespeare.) A respectable gentleman, very much hen-pecked and not much in a game of chess, but who manages to come out strong in the last heat.......Mrs. TYRRELL

FAIRIES, CATS, MICE, RABBITS AND OTHER NONDESCRIPTS.

NOTE.—Miss Laura Keene, in presenting this, her last production in the scene of all her former triumphs, begs to assure her patrons that no expense has been spared in placing it upon the stage in a manner worthy of their patronage, or of that reputation she has studied so hard for seven years to obtain, and which, she is proud to add, has been so liberally accorded to her. The piece can be played but a few nights, Miss Keene being already due in Philadelphia, when she will commence her farewell engagements in the Provinces previous to her departure for Europe.

FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS LAURA KEENE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

TUESDAY, May 5, 1863.

LES PREMIÈRES AMOURS, OU LE SOUVENIR D'ENFANCE.

Comedie-Vaudeville in one Act, by M. Eugene Scribe.

Trois Amours—Song; words and music by M. Paul Juignet.

Le Portier, ou le jour du Terme, comic scene, by Edgard.

LA PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS.

Comedy, in one act, by M. Leon Gozlan.

Doors open at 7½; curtain raised at 8 o'clock.

Thursday, May 7—Extra Performance.

BENEFIT OF MLLE. NATHALIE DUMAS.

Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,

H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN

ORATION,

HON. JAMES T. BRADY,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN,
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 4, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Subject—*The End of the War.*

Tickets 25 cents; for sale generally.

MUSICAL.

A CARD.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 427 Broome-st., corner Crosby-st., New-York.

The undersigned hereby announces to his patrons that, with all his increased facilities, he has been unable fully to meet the present unexpectedly large demand for his Piano-fortes. He is now enlarging his factory to twice its former size, and otherwise greatly increasing his manufacturing facilities, by means of which he will soon be in a position to meet promptly all orders for his instruments. Meanwhile, he begs his customers to be patient, assuring them that their orders shall be filled with the utmost possible dispatch, consistent with thorough and perfect workmanship.

Samples of his different styles may be seen, and the TONE, for which they have become so celebrated, heard, at his warerooms, No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway. Professors, amateurs, and all lovers of a good piano are cordially invited to call and try them, with or without reference to purchasing. WM. B. BRADBURY.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

A FEW MORE MAGNIFICENT PIANOS,

AT GREAT BARGAINS,

AT

NO. 758 BROADWAY.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These are the best instruments of their class in the world, as certified by many of the most distinguished musicians in the country, and as any musician will be satisfied by a careful examination and comparison. Prices of Organs with one and two stops, $70 to $150 each; with six to twelve stops, $225 to $500 each. Melodeons, $50 to $225 each. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard st., New-York.

DENTISTRY

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth inserted, $20; Vulcanite, $8; Gold fillings, $1; Silver and dentine, 50 cents; Extracting, 25 cents. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

REMOVALS.

TOWNSEND, CLINCH & DIKE

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 124 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square,)

and

No. 88 Water-st.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD KING,
Stock Broker,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 4 Hanover-st.

BLAKE BROS. & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 17 WALL-ST.,

UP STAIRS.

WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN HAVE removed to No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank Building.)

ROBERT & JOSEPH O'BRIEN have removed to No. 33 Wall-st., (Mechanics' Bank Building.)

REMOVAL.—WESTON, DORIC & CO. HAVE removed to No. 24 Exchange-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a pleasant room, with board; a house up town, and where there are no other boarders preferred. Address, with particulars, E., Box No. 78 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY MORNing, a POCKETBOOK containing a small sum of money and three keys. The above reward will be paid for the keys by returning them to No. 3 5th-av.

STEAM-POWER AND LOFTS TO LET—No. 58 John-st., light and convenient, suitable for a sale or manufacturing purposes. Apply as above, or address Box No. 5,009 Post-office.

IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS

Heavy Losses Acknowledged in Louisiana.

Mayhew, Miss., Captured by Our Forces.

The Southern Railroad Communications Threatened.

The Charleston *Mercury* admits that the Federals, at Grand Lake, La., captured 1,000 rebels, two rams, four transports and three gunboats.

A telegram from Brookville, Ga., to Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Mobile, says that the Federals have taken Mayhew, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, eighteen miles from Columbus, Miss., this movement threatening the Southern railroad communications generally.

A large force of Federals were within twelve miles of Houston, Miss., on the 19th inst., designing to destroy the Mississippi Central Railroad.

HOW THE REBELS ARE TO BE TAXED.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE BILL.

From the Richmond Whig, April 21.

We present below a synopsis of the bill to lay taxes for the common defence and carry on the Government of the Confederate States, which has passed both branches of Congress. It is substantially the bill proposed by the Committee of Conference:

1. The first section imposes a tax of *eight per cent.* upon the value of all naval stores, salt, wines and spirituous liquors, tobacco manufactured or unmanufactured, cotton, wool, flour, sugar, molasses, syrup, rice and other agricultural products, held or owned on the first day of July next, not necessary for family consumption for the unexpired portion of the year 1863, and of the growth or production of any year preceding the year 1863, and a tax of *one per cent.* upon all moneys, bank-notes, or other currency on hand or on deposit on the 1st of July next, and on the value of all credits on which the interest has not been paid, and not employed in a business, the income derived from which is taxed under the provisions of this act; provided, that all moneys owned, held or deposited beyond the limits of the Confederate States, shall be valued at the current rate of exchange in Confederate Treasury notes; the tax to be assessed on the 1st day of July, and collected on the 1st day of October next, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

2. Every person engaged, or intending to engage, in any business named in the 5th section, shall, within 60 days after the passage of the act, or at the time of beginning business, and on the 1st of January in each year thereafter, register with the district collector a true account of the name and residence of each person, firm or corporation engaged or interested in the business, with a statement of the time for which, and the place and manner in which the same is to be conducted, &c. At the time of the registry there shall be paid the specific tax for the year ending on the next 31st of December, and such other tax as may be due upon sales or receipts in such business.

3. Any person failing to make such registry and pay such tax shall, in addition to all other taxes upon his business imposed by the act, pay double the amount of the specific tax on such business, and a like sum for every 30 days of such failure.

4. Requires a separate registry and tax for each business mentioned in the fifth section, and for each place of conducting the same; but no tax for mere storage of goods at a place other than the registered place of business. A new registry required upon every change in the place of conducting a registered business, upon the death of any person conducting the same, or upon the transfer of the business to another, but no additional tax.

5. Imposes the following taxes for the year ending the 31st of December, 1863, and for each year thereafter:

Bankers shall pay $500.

Auctioneers, retail dealers, tobacconists, peddlers, cattle brokers, apothecaries, photographers and confectioners, $50 and two and a half per centum on the gross amount of sales made.

Wholesale dealers in liquors, $200, and five per centum on gross amount of sales. Retail dealers in liquors, $100, and ten per centum on gross amount of sales.

Wholesale dealers in groceries, goods, wares, merchandise, &c., $200, and two and a half per centum.

Pawnbrokers, money and exchange brokers, $200.

Distillers, $200, and twenty per centum. Brewers, $100 and two and a half per centum.

Hotels, inns, taverns and eating-houses, first-class $500, second-class $300, third-class $200, fourth-class $100, fifth-class $30. Every house where food or refreshments are sold, and every boarding-house where there shall be six boarders or more, shall be deemed an eating-house under this act.

Commercial brokers or commission merchants $200, and two and a half per centum.

Theatres $500, and five per centum on all receipts. Each circus $100, and $10 for each exhibition. Jugglers and other persons exhibiting shows, $50.

Bowling alleys and Billiard rooms, $40 for each alley or table registered.

Livery Stable Keepers, Lawyers, Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, $50.

Butchers and Bakers, $50 and one per centum.

6. Every person registered and taxed is required to make returns of the gross amount of sales from the passage of the act to the 30th June, and every three months thereafter.

7. A tax upon all salaries, except of persons in the military or naval service, of one per cent. when not exceeding $1,500, and two per cent. upon all excess over that amount. Provided, that no taxes shall be imposed by virtue of this act on the salary of any person receiving a salary not exceeding $1,000 per annum, or at a like rate for another period of time, longer or shorter.

8. Provides that the tax on annual incomes, between $500 and $1,500 shall be five per cent.; between $1,500 and $3,000, five per cent. on the first $1,500 and ten per cent. on the excess; between $3,000 and $5,000, ten per cent.; between $5,000 and $10,000, twelve and a half per cent.; over $10,000, fifteen per cent.; subject to the following deductions on incomes derived from rents of real estate, manufacturing and mining establishments, &c., a sum sufficient for necessary annual repairs; on incomes from any mining or manufacturing business, the rent, (if rented,) cost of labor actually hired, and raw material; on incomes from navigating enterprises, the hire of the vessel or allowance for wear and tear of the same, not exceeding ten per cent.; on incomes derived from the sale of merchandise or any other property, the prime cost, cost of transportation, salaries of clerks and rents of buildings; on incomes from any other occupation, the salaries of clerks, rent, cost of labor, material, &c.; and in case of mutual insurance companies, the amount of losses paid by them during the year. Incomes derived from other sources are subject to no deductions whatever.

All joint stock companies and corporations shall pay one-tenth of the dividend and reserved fund annually. If the annual earnings shall give a profit of more than ten and less than twenty per cent. of the capital stock, one-eighth to be paid; if more than twenty per cent., one sixth. The tax to be collected on the 1st of January next and of each year thereafter.

9. Relates to estimates and deductions, investigations, referees, &c.

10. A tax of ten per cent. on all profits in 1862, by the purchase and sale of flour, corn, bacon, pork, oats, hay, rice, salt, iron, or the manufactures of iron, sugar, molasses made of cane, butter, woolen cloths, shoes, boots, blankets and cotton cloths. Does not apply to regular retail business.

11. Each farmer, after reserving for his own use 50 bushels sweet and 50 bushels Irish potatoes, 100 bushels corn or 50 bushels wheat produced this year, shall pay and deliver to the Confederate Government one-tenth of the grain, potatoes, forage, sugar, molasses, cotton, wool and tobacco produced. After reserving twenty bushels peas or beans he shall deliver one-tenth thereof.

12. Every farmer, planter or grazier, one-tenth of the hogs slaughtered by him in cured bacon, at the rate of 60 pounds of bacon to 100 pounds of pork; one per cent. upon the value of all neat cattle, horses, mules, not used in cultivation, and asses, to be paid by the owners of the same; beeves sold, to be taxed as income.

13. Gives in detail the duties of post quartermasters under the act.

14. Relates to the duties of assessors and collectors.

15. Makes trustees, guardians, &c., responsible for taxes due from estates, &c., under their control.

16. Exempts the income and moneys of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools and colleges from taxation under the act.

17. Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make all rules and regulations necessary to the operation of the act.

18. Provides that the act shall be in force for two years from the expiration of the present year, unless sooner repealed; that the tax on naval stores, flour, wool, cotton, tobacco and other agricultural products of the growth of any year preceding 1863, imposed in the first section, shall be levied and collected only for the present year.

The bill, of which the foregoing is a summary, now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. In the present condition of affairs, and at this late stage of the session, it is presumable that he will waive objections, if he may have any, and sign it; and yet the bill, which we had not seen till yesterday, is extremely faulty in principle, and still more so in its details. Did we believe it practicable at this time to cure its inequalities and defects, we should invoke the Executive veto, but satisfied that this cannot be done, we call upon the people to accept and abide the law as it is, and to repress all agitation, discontent or murmuring.

THE ENGLISH AND THE CONFEDERATES.

The Richmond *Dispatch* discusses this topic and says:

"The practical recognition of Southern independence by the money men and ship-builders of England, is causing a great deal of tribulation to Yankee sensibilities. They justly regard it as second only in importance—if, indeed, it can be considered secondary—to a formal recognition by the Government. It is a solid proof of the conviction in the minds of the most sagacious business men of the world, that the South cannot be conquered, and it combines at the same time moral and material aid and comfort to the Southern cause. No wonder that the Yankees are furious, and intend to indemnify themselves, as soon as they are able, by seizing and annexing Canada and all the British possessions on this continent. But when will they be able? They have not yet succeeded, after a huge expenditure of men and money, and the lapse of two years, in conquering the South; and even if they could succeed, they would come out of the war so crippled, financially, and so exhausted and panting for peace, that the present generation will pass away before the United States will be able again to embark in hostilities with any powerful nation. But if they fail in this contest—as in all human probability they will fail—*instead of being able to embark in a foreign quarrel, they will fall to pieces themselves, and be split into two or three republics, more jealous and hostile to each other than they are now to the South.* They must therefore swallow their rage at the conduct of the British people, who refused to lend them a cent., *and are ready to lend us more than we asked for.* This bitter dose they have no earthly chance of retaliating, and we wish them all delight in swallowing it at their leisure."

RETALIATION.

GEN. HOLMES TO ADMIRAL PORTER.

Gen. HOLMES, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, has sent the following notification to Admiral PORTER:

HEADQUARTERS, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
LITTLE ROCK, March 12, 1863.

A. R. Admiral David D. Porter:

SIR: I have received a paper said to have been posted in the village of Columbia by your direction in the following words:

[*Copy.*]

NOTICE: Persons taken in the act of firing on unarmed vessels will be treated as highwaymen and assassins, and no quarters will be shown them.

Persons strongly suspected of firing on unarmed vessels will not receive the usual treatment of prisoners of war, but will be kept in close confinement.

If this savage and barbarous Confederate custom cannot be put a stop to, we will try what virtue there is in hanging.

All persons, no matter who they are, caught in the act of pilfering the houses of the inhabitants along the river, levying contributions, or burning cotton, will receive no quarter if caught in the act, or if it can be proved upon them.

D. D. PORTER, A. R. Admiral,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

It is inferred from this that you maintain:

1st. The capture of the enemy's property is not a legitimate belligerent right.

2d. That it makes no difference that the property is on transports *en route* for the enemy's camps and consists of military supplies.

3d. That a belligerent combatant or non-combatant has no right to destroy his own property to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

It is much to be regretted that the usages of civilized nations in war will not be respected in this age of the world. Under the circumstances no remedy remains except to notify you that for every violation of the rights of prisoners under the order cited retaliation will be visited in kind, reserving the privilege of selecting as its subjects those who are most prominent in violating the laws of war, and without regard to rank.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't.
(Signed) TH. H. HOLMES.
Official: S. S. ANDERSON, A. A. G.

JOHN LETCHER UP FOR CONGRESS.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

To the Voters of the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Augusta, Rockingham, Rockbridge, Pendleton, Highland, Bath, Pocahontas and Alleghany:

I have received numerous applications from friends in all the counties of the district, urging me to allow the use of my name as a candidate for Congress, at the election in May next. The time has now arrived, when in justice to them, as well as to myself, my determination should be announced.

If it be the pleasure of the voters to return me to the next Congress of the Confederacy as their representative, I pledge myself to the use of all proper and honorable efforts, to promote their interests, and maintain the honor of our beloved Commonwealth, and of our youthful Confederacy.

It will be impossible for me to visit the several counties of the district, prior to the election, without disregarding official obligations imposed upon me, by my position as Governor of the Commonwealth. This I am sure the people will not expect of me, and I must therefore leave my cause in their care.

The manner in which my representative duties were discharged, while I had the honor to serve, in the Congress of the United States, for eight years is well known to you, and I believe I may safely say that my representative conduct commanded the approval of my constituents. My action as Governor, under circumstances of greater difficulty and embarrassment, perhaps, than have attended any of my predecessors, since the war of the Revolution of 1776, is before you, and by it I am willing to be judged.

With this brief annunciation, I am before the district for the judgment of the people upon my political conduct during a trying period in our history, in which I have endeavored to perform my duty as a citizen and officially to the Commonwealth of Virginia and to the Confederacy.

JOHN LETCHER.

TAXABLE PROPERTY IN GEORGIA.

The Comptroller-General's report of the taxable property of Georgia for 1862 is thus summed up by the *Southern Recorder*:

Value of slaves	$230,502,040
Land	100,240,023
Money and solvent debts	108,432,823
Property not enumerated	41,920,602
Town property	34,010,410
Merchandise	6,246,320
Stock, manufactures, &c	4,805,407
Household furniture over $300	2,327,307
Total	$578,485,532

The Governor is authorized by law, with the assistance of the Comptroller, to assess such a rate on the returns for 1862 as will raise $1,500,000 for the State Treasury in 1863, which rate has not yet been declared. At one fourth of one per cent., or 25 cents on the $100, the revenue will be $1,446,213 so that it will become necessary to exceed this rate but very little, to answer the purpose.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

PROVISION ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held in Atlanta, Ga., on the 17th inst., to organize a joint stock company, and establish a provision store for the benefit of mechanics. The *Confederacy* says: "The idea is to raise a fund to purchase provisions at the cheapest rate, and sell them at a reasonable profit above expenses. So many shares of stock are to be taken—no person permitted to take more than a given number—so as to allow all a chance to invest in it. The shares will be put at a small amount, so as to make it the more accessible to those of limited means. It is expected of every mechanic to give the weight of his influence to the store, although he may not take stock in the company. The profits are to be divided among the stockholders."

LIBERALITY VS. EXTORTION.

Mr. G. B. LAMAR, a few days ago, when rice was selling in Savannah at 22 cents per pound, advertised that he had 300 tierces, which he would sell to the families of soldiers at 10 cents per pound. The result is shown in the following extract of a letter from that gentleman:

"I am glad to realize the fact that since my publication—only five days ago—the price of rice has fallen to 13 cents. If some individuals would combine in every village and sell corn at $1 50 per bushel, the price of that essential article of food would at once be reduced to that figure. I have sold as yet only 51 tierces out of 300, and you see the result as above. I expect the price to come down to 10 cents before my 300 tierces are sold."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

We extract the following items from various Southern journals:

—The Charleston *Courier* publishes a portion of a letter written in New-Jersey March 23. The writer says there are thousands of Peace men all through the North; that the opinion is beginning to prevail that the South cannot be conquered; but that a majority of the people are yet unwilling to let the South go—believing that a compromise can yet be effected. The passage in the Good Book which tells us that the hopes of the wicked perish, will apply to their case.

—Gen. WHITING, commanding at Wilmington, N. C., has issued an order looking to the health of the town. The *Journal* says: "If a similar measure had been adopted last year our community, in all human probability, would have escaped the dreadful scourge it experienced last Fall. We trust the General will cause his order to be rigidly enforced."

—The Columbia *Carolinian* has reliable information that two more vessels will soon be afloat upon the high seas to rival the exploits of the *Alabama*. One is about to sail, and the other will be ready by the 1st of May—the former under command of one of our most accomplished naval officers.

—In Maj. PELHAM's purse, after his death, was found folded away in a little slip, to which he had never made allusion, on which was written by a United States officer, once his companion and friend, these words: "After long absence I write. God bless you, dear PELHAM. I am proud of your success."

—It is said that Secretary MEMMINGER, whose home is in Charleston, sent word to Gen. BEAUREGARD at the time of the expected attack, to let his house go if necessary, but that he should expect him *to defend the lot.* We doubt not that this was but a terse expression of the general sentiment of the citizens.

—Hundreds of acres of cotton in Florida are being ploughed up and planted in corn.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A Severe Fight at Monticello—The Rebels Driven from the Town.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 2.

Gen. CARTER crossed the Cumberland below Somerset, Ky., yesterday, with 5,000 men, attacked the rebels at Monticello, Ky., and after a severe fight drove them from the town.

A Correction.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Hilton Head correspondence of the *Tribune*, published to-day, is a paragraph stating that "the Clerk of the United States Prize Court at Key West had absconded with about $90,000 of Government funds," &c. I have seen persons (residents of Key West) who left there on the 22d inst. The Clerk had not been off the Island, nor had any person absconded, or otherwise taken any Government or other funds; nor was the Clerk or any one else in Havana for the purpose of buying any sword for Col. GOOD, as alleged. The statement is wholly incorrect. There has been no foundation for any such report, and it should, in justice to the Clerk, who is an honest and loyal citizen, be contradicted. Yours, &c.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

The Case of the Peterhoff and Other Steamers in the Matamoras Trade.

MR. ADAMS' PERMIT.

The Correspondence Between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams on Neutral Rights.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Boston from Halifax yesterday morning, and her mails reached this City last evening. We give below extracts of interest from our foreign files.

The Case of the Peterhoff.

A deputation, consisting of the merchants, charterers and owners interested in the steamship *Peterhoff*, which had been illegally seized by the Federal ship-of-war *Vanderbilt* and taken to New-York, had an interview on Thursday, the 16th, by appointment, with Earl RUSSELL, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office. Many of the gentlemen present were also largely interested in the steamer *Sea Queen*, now at Falmouth, and also bound for Matamoras.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. R. B. CRAWFORD, M. P. for the City of London, who, having briefly stated the objects of the deputation, said he was desirous of calling the attention of his Lordship, in the first place, to the treatment of the Captain, officers and supercargoes of the *Peterhoff*, who were detained on board that vessel, and not allowed to communicate with either the agents of owners or merchants, or even with the British Consul. They had been taken on board a vessel which had been arrested only on suspicion, and detained as though they were criminals. For the truth of this he pointed to the correspondence. Mr. CRAWFORD continued that the trade between our ports and those of Mexico was in a most unsatisfactory state, and it was not possible for it to be pursued under existing circumstances. The liability of seizure on mere suspicion was a theory so new that it was completely arresting our own trade, while vessels from New-York were continuously running. Not content with the unfair and illegal course they were pursuing, the Federal authorities now seemed to consider themselves entitled to dictate what trade should and should not be carried on by British vessels, for he held in his hand a most extraordinary document, purporting to emanate from Mr. ADAMS, the recognized representative at this Court of the United States Government. This letter, which he would read, was circulated at LLOYD's that day, and shown to the underwriter, in order to effect, at as low a rate as possible, an insurance on a cargo of arms and ammunition, articles contraband of war, going from a British port to Matamoras. The letter was to the following effect, and addressed to Admiral DUPONT, commanding the Federal fleet:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, April 9.

Amid the multitude of fraudulent and dishonest enterprises from this kingdom to furnish supplies to the rebels in the United States through the pretence of a destination to some port in Mexico, it gives me pleasure to distinguish one which has a different and a creditable purpose. Messrs. HOWELL and ZIRMAN have furnished me with evidence which is perfectly satisfactory to me that they are really bound to Matamoras with a cargo intended for the Mexicans. I therefore very cheerfully give them this certificate at their request. It is not the disposition of the Government of the United States to interfere in any way with an honest neutral trade, and it is deeply to be regretted that the frauds which have been so extensively practiced in this country have contributed so much to throw it under suspicion. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Admiral DUPONT, &c.

After giving expression to a strong opinion on the character of the letter, Mr. CRAWFORD continued by stating that the more immediate object of the deputation was to obtain from Her Majesty's Government the expression of an opinion or some assurance of protection for vessels engaged in legal trade with Mexico. The steamship *Sea Queen* was now lying at Falmouth, detained by the owners, Messrs. PILE, SPENCE & Co., in consequence of the previous seizure of the *Peterhoff*. A mail had been placed on board, which those gentlemen (the owners) were compelled by the Mercantile Marine Act to carry under a penalty. In the case of the *Adela*, the mails had been opened by the Federal authorities, and the Judge had informed the officers commanding Her Majesty's frigate *Rinaldo* that the same course would be followed in future, and the letters read for information relative to ship and cargo. It was very probable—nay, likely, that Federal agents here would write fictitious letters and pass them through the post-office in order to compromise the ship and cargo; and the owners of the vessel would under such circumstances be incurring a risk to which they ought not to be subject, and, he, therefore, considered they were entitled to some protection from the Government. Mr. CRAWFORD commented on the injustice and on the complete stoppage of all trade, which must ensue from the unfairness of the conduct of the Federal authorities in intercepting our vessels, while their own, those of other nations, and certain British ships which the American Minister here had taken under his protection, were allowed to pass free. The loss to merchants by interruptions of this nature were very serious, and no amount of compensation could indemnify them for the delay and loss of trade which the present unsatisfactory state of the matter entailed.

Mr. SPENCE (PILE, SPENCE and Co.) had reason to believe that it was the intention of the Federal authorities to capture the *Sea Queen* wherever found, and irrespective of the fact that she contained no contraband of war. In consequence of the seizure of the *Peterhoff*, and the opinion expressed by the law officer of the Crown, they (the owners) were quite unable to insure the vessel against war risk.

Mr. G. P. HARDING observed that the difficulty under which the merchants labored was, that while their goods were on board, and their own engagements binding, the vessel was detained by the owners, because no assurance could be given that she would not be illegally seized, as the *Peterhoff* had been. When a claim for damages was suggested as resulting from the loss to the merchants consequent on such detention, the owners alleged that they could not be legally compelled to send the ship on a voyage for which they had not the protection of the law. At present the grievance was the impossibility under which they labored to protect themselves from capture. They had fulfilled every legal formality, and were desirous of doing all in their power to prove the legitimate nature of the voyage, but notwithstanding this they were still liable to seizure. If he might venture on a suggestion, he thought an effectual one would be the placing of a mail agent on board the *Sea Queen* in charge of the Post-office letter bags. His presence would be a kind of official guarantee that the vessel would proceed to the port for which she had cleared, and as the only pretence on which a seizure could be based was that the vessel might be purposely diverted from her destination, he apprehended that this might meet the objection. The merchants and owners would consent to send their vessel under such conditions, and were willing to pay any expense attending such an arrangement. Mr. HARDING, in dwelling upon the unfairness of the Federal conduct, remarked that while our vessels were intercepted and our trade entirely stopped, he found, and he was prepared to show by the papers in his hand, vessels daily advertised to sail from New-York for Matamoras; and that those ships were allowed to proceed unchallenged; and in addition to this there was the vessel referred to by Mr. CRAWFORD carrying contraband of war intended to help the Mexicans against the French, which had obtained an official pass from the Federal authorities. We had the dissatisfaction of finding our insurances doubled while the French rates remained the same. The consequences of this must inevitably be that the trade which would otherwise be carried on from British ports must seek the protection of another flag.

Mr. WAKE (BENNETT & WAKE) offered the manifest both of the *Peterhoff* and the *Sea Queen* for the closest inspection, to prove the legal nature of the voyage. He also offered to give a guarantee, on the part of the merchants, that the destination of the vessel should not be altered, and show that she was intended for Matamoras only.

Earl RUSSELL, in replying, expressed his surprise at the information brought before him respecting the treatment of the persons on board the *Peterhoff*, for even supposing the vessel were condemned and the cargo forfeited, the presence of British subjects was not a criminal offence, nor were they subject to any imprisonment by international law. With respect to the *Adela*, it appeared that the facts were as stated, but since that occurrence, and in consequence of the representations made by Her Majesty's Government, Mr. SEWARD had issued fresh instructions to the Federal officers, and he therefore did not anticipate a repetition of any such acts. Referring to the suggestion which had been made respecting the placing of a mail agent on board the *Sea Queen*, his Lordship said he would take that matter into consideration. There was no precedent for such a proceeding, but the Government were desirous of affording such protection to the merchants as they were legally justified in doing. His Lordship added that a formal application should be made to the Foreign Office on the subject.

The deputation then withdrew.

Neutral Rights and Duties.

"Correspondence respecting Instructions given to Naval Officers of the United States in regard to Neutral Vessels and Mails;" also, a correspondence between Mr. ADAMS and Earl RUSSELL, on the subject of neutral rights and duties, arising from the incident of the seizure of the British steamer *Labuan* at Matamoras, the case of which vessel is still under discussion, have been issued.

Mr. ADAMS, in the course of this correspondence, asked the British Government to interfere against the "unlawful trade" carried on by British subjects, representing that great embarrassment had arisen to the Federal Government by reason of it, and that the seizure of the *Labuan* was the result of that embarrassment. On 10th May, 1862, Earl RUSSELL wrote:

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 10, 1862.

SIR: In the letter I had the honor to receive from you yesterday, you appear to me to have confounded two things totally distinct. The Foreign Enlistment Act is intended to prevent the subjects of the Crown from going to war when the sovereign is not at war. Thus private persons are prohibited from fitting out a ship-of-war in our ports, or from enlisting in the service of a foreign State at war with another State, or in the service of insurgents against a foreign sovereign or State. In these cases the person so acting would carry on war, and thus engage the name of their sovereign and of their nation in belligerent operations. But owners and masters of merchant ships carrying warlike stores do nothing of the kind. If captured for breaking a blockade, or carrying contraband of war to the enemy of the captor, they submit to capture, are tried, and condemned to lose their cargo. This is the penalty which the law of nations has affixed to such an offence, and in calling upon Her Majesty's Government to prohibit such adventures, you in effect call upon Her Majesty's Government to do that which it belongs to the cruisers and the Courts of the United States to do for themselves. There can be only one plea for asking Great Britain thus to interpose. That plea is that the blockade is, in reality, ineffective, and that merchant ships can enter with impunity the blockaded ports. But this is a plea which I presume you will not urge. Her Majesty's Government have considered the blockade as an effective blockade, and have submitted to all its inconveniences as such. They can only hope that if resistance should prove to be hopeless, the Confederate States will not continue the struggle; and that if, on the other hand, the restoration of the Union should appear to be impossible, the work of devastation now going on may cease.

Her Majesty's Government can only desire the prosperity of the inhabitants of the United States, whatever may be the event of the present civil war.

I am, &c., (Signed,) RUSSELL.

Mr. ADAMS replied on the 12th of May in a letter which concludes as follows:

I pray your lordship's pardon if I submit that you appear to have entirely overlooked a plea which I am confident enough to imagine of no inconsiderable weight. That plea is, that the kingdom of Great Britain endeavor, in spirit as well as in the letter, to preserve the principles of neutrality, if not of friendship, towards a foreign nation in amity with it, to which it has pledged itself. The precise mode in which that shall be done it does not presume to prescribe. That the toleration of such conduct in subjects of Great Britain as I have had the pain heretofore to expose is surely a violation of that neutrality, is justly to be inferred from the very language of Her Majesty's proclamation. For it is therein declared that precisely such acts of theirs as I have been compelled here to complain of, are done "in derogation of their duty to her as a neutral sovereign, and incur her high displeasure." If such, then, be the true character of the proceedings to which I have hitherto called your lordship's attention, they surely merit something more of notice from Her Majesty's Ministers than an intimation that they will be suffered to pass unremoved, unless the punishment shall be inflicted by the nation whom they are designed to injure. The object of the Government of the United States has not been to relieve itself of the duty of vigilance to capture offenders against the law; it has rather been to avoid the necessity of applying additional stringent measures for their own security against British subjects found to be engaged in such illicit enterprises, made imperative by the conviction that no preventive coöperation whatever can be expected from her Majesty's Government; it has rather been to avoid the risk of confounding the innocent with the guilty, because all happen to be involved in a general suspicion; and lastly: it has rather been to remove at as early a day as may be consistently with its own safety the restrictions on the trade with foreign countries which these evil-doers are laboring with so much industry to force it to protract. Your lordship's language leaves me little hope of any coöperation of Her Majesty's Government to these ends. Nevertheless, I trust I may be permitted to indulge the belief that the time is not now far distant when the difficulties thus interposed in the way of its progress will have been so far removed by its own unassisted action as to relieve both countries from the painful necessity of further continuing the discussion. Renewing, &c.,

(Signed,) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Earl RUSSELL's reply closes the correspondence:

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 17, 1862.

SIR: I do not wish to prolong this correspondence, and shall only make one remark, in answer to your last letter. If the British Government, by virtue of the prerogative of the Crown, or by authority of Parliament, had prohibited and could have prevented the conveyance in British merchant ships, of arms and ammunition to the Confederate States, and had allowed the transport of such contraband of war to New-York and to other Federal ports, Her Majesty's Government would have departed from the neutral position they have assumed and maintained. If, on the other hand, Her Majesty's Government had prohibited, and could have prevented, the transport of arms and ammunition to both the contending parties, they would have deprived the United States of a great part of the means by which they have carried on the war. The arms and ammunition received from Great Britain, as well as from other neutral countries, have enabled the United States to fit out the formidable armies now engaged in carrying on the war against the Southern States; while by means of the blockade established by the Federal Government the Southern States have been deprived of similar advantages. The impartial observance of neutral obligations by Her Majesty's Government has thus been exceedingly advantageous to the cause of the more powerful of the two contending parties.

(Signed) I am, &c., RUSSELL.

THE THREE METHODS OF PEACE.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson's Oration at Cooper Institute.

Those relentless scribblers, who have ransacked dictionary and thesaurus for oprobrious epithets, which they have showered upon Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON, would have been thoroughly ashamed of themselves could they have witnessed the unequaled audience which so cordially greeted that lady last evening at the Cooper Institute. Never was there a more respectable or more intelligent assemblage in that building. Among others of mark there present were Mayor Opdyke, Peter Cooper, N. P. Willis, Judge McCunn, George Francis Train, Oliver Johnson, Charles King, G. W. Blunt, Charles Gould, and beautiful ladies *ad libitum*. The fair oratress was introduced by Mayor OPDYKE, who presided.

MISS DICKINSON'S SPEECH.

Miss DICKINSON commenced—Ladies and gentlemen: The heads of the people of the nineteenth century demand the reason for war. The heart of the people of the nineteenth century questions for the cause of civil war. The people of the United States, with their Constitution—the ægis of their liberties—torn and trampled; with their tattered flag, from whose form star after star has gone out in dark eclipse; with the red glare of battle lighting up the blasted lands; with the mighty engines of war blocking the pathway of civilization; sitting and looking out from desolation; seeing through the lurid glare of battle the pale, still faces of their bravest and best loved—dead; or, hearing above the din and noise and tumult and conflict, the sharp cry of agony and suffering coming from the lips of her best beloved—this people asks with thrilling, persistent pathos for the cause of the war. [Applause.] Who, or what, is responsible for it?

Miss DICKINSON then passed to a historical review of the manifold concessions of the North to Slavery; and of the continued aggressions of the slave power.

With reference to the refusal of the Academy of Music for the purposes of this meeting she said that it was no wonder that its proprietors would not permit the use of the building to promulgate truth, when not longer than two years ago they rented it for the use of a man who said, "If the North persists in its course of sending such representatives into Congress as it has sent hitherto, the South will be justified in seceding. [Applause.]

Miss DICKINSON rapidly sketched the manifold evidences of Northern sympathy with Southern schemes: and thoroughly excoriated the Copperheads and secession sympathizers of the North, singling out the Democratic leaders who had been identified, and vividly picturing the various steps by which the North goaded into the war; and then she pertinently depicted the monstrous impudence of those who, in spite of all the outrages of the South, still asked us to compromise more. "What," she asked, "what more have we to give?" She arraigned the Democratic party for what she alleged was its responsibility for the war, and its complicity with the rebellion. Copperheads she said, have no bravery to fight anywhere. They ought to be compelled to take one side or the other openly, and not be permitted to depreciate the Government currency, to oppose the Conscription Act, to ridicule and embarrass the Government, to attempt to divide the North, and to even toy with Lord LYONS for the employment of foreign mediation in our affairs. In allusion to JEFF. DAVIS' remark that "the South would rather unite with hyenas than with Yankees," she said it was very likely that the South would make such a choice, from the sympathies and similarities of its nature. [Applause.] She reviewed in turn the prospects of successfully procuring peace by either compromise or separation, concluding that the only way to effect peace was subjugation and fighting the thing out to the bitter end.

Miss DICKINSON took occasion to bitterly denounce Mr. SEWARD for what she said was "his wavering, temporizing, hesitating, conciliatory policy," accusing him of a design to build up a great temporizing, conciliatory party, chosen from conservative Republicans, Whigs and temperate Democrats, and procuring the coöperation of the South. She condemned at wholesale the conduct of the State and War Departments, and the general administration of the war, declares that those who had shown a disposition to fight the rebellion down, were first stricken, as witness SIGEL, BUTLER and FREMONT. [Applause.] She said it was not enough that BUELL and FRANKLIN, and PATTERSON, and FITZ JOHN PORTER, and McCLELLAN had been removed, but that the people demanded that SIGEL, BUTLER and FREMONT be restored. [Thunders of applause.]

Miss DICKINSON closed with an eloquent peroration, urging her hearers to be found on the right side.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

An Explanation—Sensations—Running the Batteries by a Transport Fleet.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR VICKSBURGH, Thursday, April 23, 1863.

Some time since—in November, I believe—I gave you, in a letter, the result of some investigations in cotton transactions at Helena. Among others, whose names appeared as having been disreputably engaged in cotton operations, was that of Col. (now General) HOVEY, of the Thirty-third Illinois. In order that no injustice may be done Gen. HOVEY, I inclose you the statement of a gentleman who was present at the late investigations being carried on in St. Louis, and whose assertions are founded upon the sworn testimony of witnesses who gave their evidence relative to Gen. HOVEY's connection with the affair.

I may add of my own personal knowledge that Gen. HOVEY is one of the most earnest patriots which this war has produced. On every occasion possible he has shown himself possessed of not merely indomitable courage, but also of qualities which eminently fit him for a Division commander. The following is the statement:

"Sometime since you published the statement of a Mr. TOURENY, implicating Gen. HOVEY in two cotton transactions, which statement now appears to have been wholly a mistake, if, indeed, it was not prompted by personal malice.

This statement charged, *first*, That fifteen negroes were returned from Gen. HOVEY's camp and probably by his order, to their master, and cotton received in exchange; and, *second*, That he received a bribe for allowing his command to bring in, or was a party in the purchase of 350 bales of cotton brought to the Mississippi from the Coldwater.

The facts are these:

The negroes had never been in Gen. HOVEY's camp, or under his orders, and were not returned with his knowledge. They were not exchanged for cotton, or forced to return to their master, but were landed near by their old plantation, at their own request. They had families there.

The Coldwater cotton was brought to the Mississippi by Gen. HOVEY's command, under the supposition that it was Confederate States cotton, and therefore contraband of war. It was marked "C. S. A." This cotton is now in the hands of the proper Government officers where Gen. HOVEY placed it. Gen. HOVEY had no financial interest in this cotton—directly or indirectly. Such is the sworn testimony."

I have full faith that Gen. HOVEY will be cleared of any participation in these disgraceful acts, and that he will be found, as I believe him to be, a patriot, Christian and gentleman.

We have had several sensations lately, prominent among which is the running of the Vicksburgh batteries by a fleet of transports. A short time since, eight gunboats and two transports succeeded in getting below the Vicksburgh batteries. The object of this movement, of course, was to gain a position, at some point below Vicksburgh.

The trouble with us heretofore has been that we have been unable to obtain a lodgment in front of the rebel works. SHERMAN tried to gain a position at Chickasaw Bayou, and, as all your readers know, failed. We have tried the same thing for some time at this point—we have explored Steele's Bayou, cut a score of canals—all with the purpose of obtaining a lodgment, and obtaining a position in front of Vicksburgh.

Above Vicksburgh was a wide, deep river—we could only obtain a position by going below. The defences of Vicksburgh were thought to be weaker down the river, and on this account it was decided to send a fleet of transports and gunboats below. Of their operations you have had an account.

The transports selected to pass the batteries were the *Tigress, Empire City, Cheeseman, Freestone, Moderator, Anglo-Saxon.*

The *Tigress*, loaded with supplies, went ashore, and was sunk. The balance passed through safely. The firing upon the boats commenced at twenty minutes before eleven, and lasted three hours.

The rebels fired three buildings during the passage of our fleet, whereby the transports were exposed to much additional danger.

Having described so many running of batteries by gunboats, I need not give you the particulars of this—it was like all the rest.

Col. LAGOW, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, was in command of the whole expedition.

Col. OLIVER, a volunteer, was in command of the *Tigress*.

The *Tigress* ran below Warrenton, and may be made available; the others, although struck, were not so much injured but that they will be serviceable in a very short time.

The boats outside of the *Tigress*, were commanded by volunteers from the army.

Gen. GRANT has moved his headquarters from Milliken's Bend to New Carthage. GALWAY.

Subscriptions to the National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 2.

The subscriptions to the National Loan, to-day, amount to $2,000,000.

[Advertisement.]

ANTHROPOLOGY.—Proceedings of the London Society; Ethnology of the Mexicans; Their Country, Productions, Diet, Dress, Physiognomy; The Unity of Man; Progress of the Race; Color and Food; Mechanism and Civilization; Man-Eaters; Original State of Man; The Bleaching Process; The Jews. In the May number *Phrenological Journal*. 10 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Creole, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Monteith, Mrs. Marshal and daughter, Mr. Phillips, family and servant, Aug. T. Hardy, James Derno, John H. Shaw, J. H. Young, John W. Randolph, J. B. Watson, Mr. Fallon, family and servant, Mrs. Harrison and two children, Mrs. E. Romiogaze and daughter, L. B. Joseph, Theophilus Thayer, Mrs. Smith, family and servant, L. C. Billard and family, L. W. Bodfish, Geo. Jackson, Miss Mary Hill, and 27 in steerage. From Havana—Valentine Benisto, H. Guinglekurst, Mr. Phillips, family and servant, Mr. Rozas and son, Mr. Roth, Mrs. Scharp and child, Wm. Helbut, F. Belledo, E. Troye, E. Lefebre, Mrs. E. Maidhoff, Mr. Roza and sister, Mr. Schroeder, Mr. Carneve, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. C. Sharve and children, G. P. Gonzalez, Mr. Robert and son, and 13 in steerage.

In brig Henrietta, from Bermuda.—Mr. and Mrs. Adderly, Mrs. L. Bennett, Mrs. W. S. Doe and 3 children, J. S. Reynolds, H. Homans, Capt. J. H. Smith, W. G. H. Oakes, J. Nichols, W. Hutchings, W. Ketchum, James Cameron, and 2 in steerage.

In brig Geo. E. Letson, from St. Domingo City.—Chas. W. Moore, Fred. M. Fleaner, Isaac Howe, George W. Harris.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 57 | Sun sets..... 6 57 | Moon rises.. 7 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 07 | Gov. Island.. 7 56 | Hell Gate.. 9 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...SATURDAY, May 2.

Cleared.

Steamers North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Potomac, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; J. W. Buze, Foder, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Saloor, Mott, Washington, James Hand.

Ships Empire, Counley, St. John, N. B., Zerega & Co.; Liberty, (Br.,) Ourliette, London, Edmunson Bros.; West Point, Childs, St. John, N. B., Zerega & Co.; Adelaide Belle, Barnes, Sydney, N. S. W., B. W. Cameron.

Barks Whistling Wind, Butler, Fortress Monroe, H. E. Brown & Co.; Hermdahl, (Norw.,) Lovertsen, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Kate, (Br.,) Warren, Port-au-Prince, H. De Cordova & Co.; Anna Wheeler, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Tursko, (Brem.,) Danneman, London, Unkert & Co.

Brigs Abdene, (Br.,) Nelson, Halifax, N. S., H. J. & C. A. De Wolfe; Renshaw, Shaw, Key West, Benner & Brown; Maria E. E., (Br.,) Webber, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Baron De Castine, Haskett, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; E. P. Treat, Lancaster, St. Pierre, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners B. Frink, English, Washington, M. T. Runyan & Co.; Tyrone, Perry, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Mountain Home, Pond, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son; D. C. Hulse, Kempton, Washington, Jonas Smith; Siah. Ingalls, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Sarah N. Smith, Fisk, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Amy Wooster, Wooster, Eastport, J. Boynton & Son; Mary Emma, Hooper, Fortress Monroe, W. T. Runyan & Co.; Kidder, Henderson, Philadelphia, S. W. McKee; Romp, Stanley, Tampico, Miller & Houghton; Saginaw, McKane, Boston, Seymour & Wood; Trestis, James, Boston, Seymour & Wood; Boxer, Bean, Portland, W. H. Riversmith; Mary A. Irins, Walton, Locust Mount, Va., T. G. Burton Sons; T. & B. Small, Cole, Philadelphia, ———; Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Davieson, St. John, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.; Susan and Mary, Taylor, Newport, ———; T. R. Jones, Stuart, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.; Ocean Belle, Watt, Philadelphia, Godfrey & Holyoke; Minerva, (Br.,) Fletcher, Porto Plata, J. F. Whitney & Co.; James P. Burroughs, (Br.,) Brown, Aspinwall, Jas. Bishop & Co.; Naiad Queen, Hulse, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Anna C. Leverett, Squires, Ship Island, ———.

Sloop Deep River, Hoyt, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. mail steamship Creole, Couch, New-Orleans April 23, and Havana 27th, at 1 P. M., with mails, mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken & Co. A rebel steamer, supposed the Eugenia, loaded with cotton, arrived at 12 M. of the 27th, the 23d, in the Mississippi River, passed U. S. supply ship Union, bound up; at the bar saw steamship Columbia, Barton, bound in. May 1, at 8 A. M., lat. 37 25, lon. 74 20, passed a small vessel bottom up; at 8½ o'clock, exchanged signals with steamships Eagle and George Washington. Encountered strong head winds since passing Hatteras.

Steamship St. Andrew, (Br.,) Kerr, Glasgow, via Portland 40 hours, with mdse. and 11 passengers to F. Macdonald & Son.

U. S. steamer Albany, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., 2½ ds., to Major Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Quartermaster. She brings the mails.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer New-York, Fulks, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Ship Theodor Knoop, (Br., of Liverpool,) Lakey, Matamoras April 3, with cotton to Fredericks & Co.

Ship Endymion, (Br., of Liverpool,) Williams, Liverpool March 13, with mdse. to H. J. & C. A. De Wolfe.

Ship Figlia Alessandra, (Aus.,) Pasnarovich, Cardiff 45 ds., with coal to order.

Ship J. Morton, (of Thomaston,) Gilley, Beaufort, N. C., 9 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Cheltenham, (of Boston,) Wilson, Havre 35 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Arlington, (of Portland,) Croston, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar to Moore & Henry.

Bark Ana, (Span.,) Apolinario, Matamoras, via Havana 16 ds, with cotton, etc., to M. Echeveria.

Bark Atlantic, (Norw.,) Hopp, Bordeau 38 ds., with wine, etc., to order.

Bark Orchilla, (of Searspool,) Devereaux, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar to E. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Tycoon, Lewey, New-Orleans 19 ds., with sugar to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark May Stetson, (of Bangor,) Gilley, Cadiz 30 ds., with salt and cork to master. April 27, lat. 37 40, lon. 69, saw a suspicious looking steamer, bark rigged, running to the eastward, during a gale from the westward. She had no steam up.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Vera Cruz April 10, in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Volunteer, (of Boston,) Gorham, Messina March 15—passed Gibraltar April 1—to Bacon & Russell.

Bark Heroine, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Palermo March 18—passed Gibraltar April 1—with fruit, &c., to Bassett & Nickerson. Had heavy weather on the passage, and from Georges, much fog; lost spars, split sails, etc.

Bark Sarah H. Snow, (of Boston,) Rouse, Foo-Chow Jan. 31—passed Angier Feb. 13—with teas to Cary & Co. Lost the trade winds in lat. 21 S.; since then had light baffling winds from the westward.

Bark Heimdall, (Norw.,) Norberg, Lisbon 30 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Harvest Moon, (of Stockton,) Berry, New-Orleans 22 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Isabelita, (Venezulian,) Manench, Cuidad, Bolevar, April 18, with hides to Harbeck & Halsey.

Brig Sarah Bernice, (of Machias,) Post, Calligan, Ponce, April 11, with molasses to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Althea, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Messenger, Tampico, April 15, with hides to H. J. & C. A. De Wolfe.

Brig Henry Thackeray, (Br.,) Curtis, Port-au-Prince, April 11, with logwood and cotton to R. Murray, Jr. Had light windsand calms the entire passage. Sld in co; with schr. Hannah Hincks, for Boston.

Brig Wild Pigeon, (Br., of Nassau,) Johnson, Nassau, N. P., 12 ds., with mdse and 30 passengers to J. Eneas.

Brig Eliza, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Moorehouse, Havana April 15, with sugar to Boyd and Hincken.

Brig Sophia, (Br., of Sunderland,) Newell, Belfast 37 ds., with iron to order.

Brig Emanuel, (Norw.,) Boostod, Dublin 47 ds., in ballast to Heimboe & Balchen.

Brig Geo. E. Letson, (Br., of Miramichi,) Cole, St. Domingo City April 8, with sugar, honey, etc., to the American and West India Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Henrietta, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda April 21, with potatoes, onions, etc., to McCall & Frith. She also brings a portion of the cargo of the ship Colombo, at Bermuda, in distress.

Brig Queen of the South, (of Baltimore,) Chapman, Ponce, P. R., April 16, with molasses to Sturges & Co.

Brig Bogota, Porter, Aspinwall 30 ds., with mdse, to J. F. Jay.

Brig Hannah, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Lane, Matamoras April 2, with cotton to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Montrose, Mott, Port Royal 8 ds., in ballast to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Abbie Forrest, (of Provincetown,) Smith, Jacmel 21 ds., with logwood to Kunhardt & Co.

Schr. Alma, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Hughes, St. Croix 21 ds., with molasses to Peter V. King & Co.

Schr. Mary Emily, Blanchard, Stockton 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Rosa, (Braz.,) De Oliver, Maranham 36 ds., with hides and cotton to H. K. Corning, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels. Passed bark Sarah Fenwich, bd. N., April 20, lat. 38, lon. 73 20.

Schr. Clara Norton, Gray, Baltimore 8 ds., with iron, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Francis Newton, Coomces, Portland, Me., 6 ds., with copper ore, for Bergen, N. J.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Allen, Boston 2 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton.

Schr. Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Whepley, Port Medway 10 ds., with lumber to A. Smithers.

Schr. Counselor, Wetmore, Ellsworth, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn., for Albany, with stone.

Schr. S. Rockhill, Haskell, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Birchard and Torrey, Gerrish, Cherryfield, with lumber to master.

Schr. Bion, Howes, Provincetown 4 ds., with laths to master.

Schr. Boundary, Davis, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Thomas M. Mayhew.

Schr. Louisville, (Br.,) Taylor, Hillsboro, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Wentworth, Stevens, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Frederick Warren, Coombs, Bucksport 5 ds., with spars to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Shark, Easton, Port Royal, 9 ds., with cotton to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Lucy Baker, Rich, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. M. Rogers, Rogers, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Hulse, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Collins, Ericsson, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Antelope, Borden, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Niagara, Phinney, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Benj Willis, Willis, Bangor 6 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. Moses Eddy, Babbidge, Belfast 7 ds., with shooks.

Schr. Reindeer, Lincoln, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Empire, Lovell, Albany, for Boston.

BELOW—Bark Sarah Snow.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

Sailed.

May 1—Steamers Ericsson, Decatur, Dudley Buck. Ship Great Western.

Bark Hannibal, Baltimore and Legatus.

Brigs Princess Royal, Alamo, J. Hendricks, Los Amigos.

Schooners—27, all coastwise.

May 2—Steamships America, San Juan; North Star, Aspinwall; Edinburgh and Hammonia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 2.—Arr., ship Sciota, New-Orleans; barks E. Dwight, Surinam; Sachem, New-Orleans; brigs R. W. Packer, Cape Haytien; Proteus, Cardenas.

Spoken, &c.

Ellen Forrester—schr., from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, April 19, lat. 25 30, lon. 86.

Winthrop—bark, hence for Rotterdam, April 30, lat. 38, lon. 71 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., April 16, brig Echo, for Baltimore, ldg. Sld. 9th, brig Sarah Bernice, for Boston; bark Ellen Morrison, for do.

At Bermuda, April 21, ship Gertrude, to sail in a day or two.

At Digby, N. S., April 11, Br. brig John Thompson, for Boston, ldg.

At Liverpool, April 8, ship Banshee, for New-York soon.

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The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS
To Restore Grey Hair
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Its Original Youthful Color
It is not a Dye,

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